The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months. } VOL. XVI. TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1843. No. 1961. { CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. *For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.*

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *and* MR. WM BALL, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. JOSEPH HUME, *Balmain;* MR. T. M. SLOMAN, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. R. DAVISON, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, *Postmaster, Cassilis;* MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan;* MR. ARTHUR BROWN, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* ——, *Berrima;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Muscle brook and Merton;* MR. WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

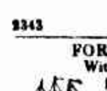
In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent, will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

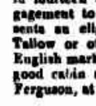


THE fine new A 1 Barque *STANDERINGS,* Capt. Woodcock, being under engagement to proceed to the above port, to take in her dead weight for England, will proceed with all despatch. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Woodcock, on board, off Moore's Wharf; to
J. B. METCALFE; or to
C. APPLETON & CO.,
2343 Pitt-street.

FOR TAHITI DIRECT,
With immediate despatch,

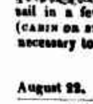
THE FINE SCHOONER *EMANCIPATION,* A 1, 112 tons, Captain Robert Winter. For freight or passage, apply on board at the Queen's Wharf, or to
J. B. METCALFE.
August 26. 2827

FOR PORT PHILLIP AND LONDON.



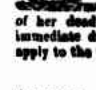
THE first-class British-built barque *RAJAH,* 352 tons per register, Charles Ferguson, commander, will sail for Port Phillip in fourteen days hence, and being under engagement to load wool there for London, presents an eligible conveyance to shippers of Tallow or other dead weight from this to the English market. For freight or passage, having good cabin accommodation, apply to Captain Ferguson, at Campbell's Wharf, or to
ROBERT HOW AND CO.,
Lower George-street.
August 24. 2777

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE FIRST VESSEL.



THE barque *EXPORTER,* A 1, 216 tons, R. Anwyl, Commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo on board, will sail in a few days. For Freight or passage, (CABIN OR STEERAGE,) immediate application is necessary to the Captain on board, to
W. WALKER AND CO., or to
J. B METCALFE.
August 22. 2643

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
A REGULAR TRADER.



THE FINE BARQUE *FANNY,* A 1, 300 tons, M. Andrew, Commander, having the greater part of her dead weight on board, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, to
A. GORE, or to
J. B. METCALFE.
August 22. 2642

BRIG "WILLIAM."

FOR SALE by Private Contract, the packet brig *WILLIAM,* now lying at Thom's Wharf. For terms apply on board, to
J. THOM.
Sydney, August 25. 2851

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA hereby give notice, that they will dispose of their drafts on London at thirty days' sight, in such sums as may be required.
J. P. ROBINSON,
Resident Director.
Office, No. 2, Church Hill. 5099

AUSTRALIAN AUCTION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of Proprietors will be held at the office of the Company, on Thursday, the 14th day of September, at one o'clock precisely, to receive a report from the Sub Committee of Directors, as to the present position of the Company, and such other matters as may be submitted to them.
EDWARD KNOX, Manager.
Sydney, August 24. 2784

SYDNEY BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE.—It having been resolved at two Special General Meetings of the proprietors, held in conformity with the terms of the Deed of Settlement, "That the Bank be dissolved as soon as conveniently may be," it is requested that depositors will remove their accounts, on or before the first day of September next.
By order of the Court of Directors,
T. W. SMART,
Manager.
Sydney, August 2. 1755

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, August 24, 1843.

A DRAFTSMAN and assistant, being required in the department of the City Surveyor, at a salary of £120 per annum, notice is hereby given, that candidates for the situation are required to send their applications to the Town Clerk's Office, on or before the first day of September next.
2799 JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

MUSIC CLASSES.

MR. MARSH begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that in order to meet their wishes, he purposes establishing a Singing Class at his Music Room in Bligh-street, on Tuesday Evening, at eight o'clock, and to continue every Tuesday and Friday Evening, at the same hour.

Also, a Singing Class for Ladies' only, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the same days.

And a Class for Instruction on the Pianoforte on Mondays and Thursdays, commencing at one o'clock.
Bligh-street, August 28. 2620

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & ADVERTISING AGENCY OFFICE.
320, STRAND, LONDON.

MR. P. L. SIMMONDS avails himself of this opportunity to solicit the favour of the future orders of his friends and the public, in every branch of the Commission and Agency Business for the Colonies, to which he devotes himself, and will be happy to receive commands or the supply of printing presses, type, ink, and every material for the office; maps, prints, stationery, and any other article which may be required.

Mr. Simmonds's long course of business with all the colonies, and connexion with the best houses in every branch of trade, enables him to execute all commissions entrusted to him, not only with the utmost promptitude, but upon the most reasonable and satisfactory terms.

It frequently happens that much delay and inconvenience arise from parties residing in the colonies being unable to procure, or unwilling to pay the exorbitant prices demanded for, articles which can be obtained cheaper and of better quality, shipped direct to their order, through a responsible and trustworthy London agent and correspondent.
Terms—Cash on shipment. 513

COACH FROM NEWTOWN.

TO Start on Monday, the 4th September, a superior fast Coach, leaving Newtown Church at half-past eight in the morning, to arrive at the White Horse, George-street, at half past nine; leaving Sydney at ten, to arrive at Newtown at eleven; to leave again at three for Sydney, and to leave Sydney at half-past four. Fares, One Shilling each; Sundays One Shilling and Sixpence. 2872

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgeon-Dentist, wishes to inform the public and his patients, that he can supply the loss of Palates. After many years experience he has invented an Artificial Palate, made on a new principle, guaranteed to answer every purpose of articulation and comfort to the wearer. A specimen to be seen daily at his residence.

Mr. J. E. continues to supply the loss of Teeth, from one to a whole set, upon the peculiar and successful system of self-adhesion. These artificial Teeth have been found to answer all the purposes of the original Teeth in mastication, articulation, appearance, &c, and to remain perfectly secure in their places by capillary attraction, and the pressure of the atmosphere occasioning a natural adhesion to the gum only, so that the wearer soon becomes unconscious that he uses artificial Teeth. They may also be taken out and replaced by the wearer with the greatest facility. These improvements enable him to supply whole or half sets without the spiral springs which are usually attached to such pieces.

N.B. As some persons are under an apprehension that they must be put to great pain and inconvenience by the removal of Teeth and Stumps, and other painful operations before they can be supplied with artificial teeth, I feel it incumbent on me to remove this error, so far as relates to my system, which requires no removal of Teeth or Stumps, or any pain or inconvenience whatever, any more than if the article in question were an ordinary piece of dress.

LIST OF CHARGES.	£	s.	d.
A single tooth	2	2	0
Stopping with gold cement	0	10	6
Ditto with pure gold leaf	0	15	0
Scaling	0	10	6
Extracting	0	5	0

Mr. Emanuel invites the special attention of his patients, any medical gentleman, and the public in general, to examine HIS DIPLOMA AS DENTIST, having received the same from the MEDICAL BOARD OF HOLLAND, in the year 1836.

At home from 9, A.M., till 5, P.M.

Residence—George-street, opposite Bridge-street. 2414

CITY MUSEUM,
No. 4, HUNTER-STREET.

J. W. ROACH, Taxidermist, Collector and Preserver of Specimens of Natural History, begs leave to announce that he has fitted up a part of his spacious premises, No. 4, Hunter-street, as a Museum, containing specimens in every branch of natural history, comparative anatomy, and curiosities of all descriptions, to which additions will be constantly made and which he will throw open to public inspection on *Friday* next, the 1st September.

The collection already contains, amongst others, some hundred specimens of the birds and animals of Australia, set up and arranged in their most natural and pleasing forms. The want of such a repository has long been felt by the scientific and curious, and J. W. R. trusts that his collection, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public, will meet the approbation of all who are engaged in the interesting and pleasing study of the most beautiful and perfect works of the Creator.

Open to the public every Monday and Friday, from eleven till five, Admission 1s; children under twelve, 6d. Cards of admission to be had on the premises.

J. W. R. has also an Aviary, containing living specimens of some of the rarest and most beautiful birds.

Collections supplied to order.

Specimens set up and arranged in the best style, on moderate terms. 2854

TAVISTOCK HOTEL,
Corner of York and King Streets.

CHARLES MARSH begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, that this Establishment is now open for their accommodation.

Excellent Beds, Luncheons and Dinners at a moment's notice, and on the most economical scale. 2908

MR. G. COPPIN, of the Victoria Theatre, begs leave to apprise the gentlemen of Sydney, and the public in general, that he has commenced business as a Licensed Victualler, in those spacious and commodious premises, with considerable alterations and improvements, known as the sign of the CLOWN, opposite the Theatre, Pitt-street, lately occupied by Mr. W. Dind.

G. C. begs further to state that the business will be conducted in the genuine London style, and trusts that he, by a strict attention to the comforts and accommodation of his customers, and the quality of his wines, spirits, &c., which he pledges himself shall be of a superior description, will merit a share of the public patronage and support.

N B.—A first rate BILLIARD TABLE, recently imported from London (by Thurston), which only needs inspection to give universal satisfaction.
Sydney, August 26. 2821

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. — Fisher and Co. beg to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have removed from their Counting-house and Stores at Dixon's Wharf to premises in George-street, between the Commercial Bank and the Stores of Messrs. Peek and Co.; they have therefore to request that all communications in future may be addressed to the Counting-house, in George-street.

H. F. will in future have samples of colonial Wine, of his own manufacture, for inspection, and will undertake, free of cost, the agency of parties who have, or may make colonial Wine for Sale. FISHER AND CO.
George-street, August 11. 2175

JOHN FORRESTER,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCKMAKER,
(From Segesimund Rentzsch's, St. James's Square, London,)

BEGS to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage with which they have favoured him during the five years he has carried on business in this City, and to inform them, that the business in all its branches continues to be conducted as heretofore.

At 45, George street, opposite the new Cathedral,

Where all orders will be punctually executed at the most moderate charges. 2910

ASH ISLAND BOILING ESTABLISHMENT,
UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
CHARGES.

FOR boiling sheep, preparing tallow, and placing on board the steamer, 1s. each.

For washing and packing the wool, and placing on board the steamer, 3d. each.

Tallow will be taken in payment of all charges at 3½d. per lb., and wool at 1s. 1d.

Cattle boiled down, hide and offal received in payment.

The proprietor to pay for casks, wool bags, and freight.

Extensive arrangements are made to dispose of all the legs of mutton, and hind quarters of bullocks, at 1d. per lb., for the benefit of the proprietor.

Sheep received at Woodford, five miles from Ash Island, where there is abundance of feed.

No diseased sheep received.
1074 D. C. F. SCOTT.

ASH ISLAND BOILING ESTABLISHMENT.

LEGS of MUTTON and Hind quarters of BEEF, to be sold at 1d. per lb. for Cash, and fat legs of Pork, to order, at 3½d. per lb. Apply to Mr. Sanderson, Ash Island

TO THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.

MR. MARSH begs to announce his having received by the *Florentia*, one of ERARD's magnificent GRAND PIANOFORTES; also, two more of their very splendid HARPS, which, together with his other valuable assortment of Pianofortes and Harps, are unequaled in this or any other colony.

To parties purchasing, a most liberal allowance will be made for Cash, and they may feel confident of having an instrument of a very superior description to those generally offered here for sale, Mr. Marsh importing none but those carefully selected from the best manufactories in London.

With the same arrival, he has a large quantity of the newest and most popular Music of every description, amongst which is "Auber's new Grand Opera, Les Diamans de la Couronne," arranged in various ways, and all the new compositions of Mulberg, Döhler, Chopin, Herz, Czerny, &c., &c. A great variety of Overtures, Songs, Duetts, Waltzs, Quadrilles, &c., &c. Amongst the latter, all the Court Quadrilles of the last season.

Ladies' residing at a distance from Sydney, by enclosing an order or remittance in a letter, may be supplied with any of the above at the LONDON PRICES, and if to the amount of £5, handsomely bound, free of extra charge.
Bligh-street, Sydney, August 28. 2921

C. M. PENNY, Chemist and Druggist, Lower George-street, expresses his grateful thanks for the kind support and patronage he has experienced since he has been in business, and respectfully announces that he has just received, by the *Euphrates*, and other late arrivals, direct from London, the following choice articles, now scarce in the colony, which added to his previous extensive supply of first-rate drugs, chemicals, and perfumery, &c., renders his stock-in-trade the most valuable and best assorted in Sydney.

C. M. P. therefore hopes, with such advantages, and by a continuance of that devoted personal attention, and care to the dispensing of medicines, which he has hitherto exhibited, and which has given so much satisfaction, to secure the favours of the public.

Children's gum rings
Grain musk and essence musk
Bird seed
Camphor
Logwood
Pure calcined magnesia, equal to Henry's
Indian pink root for worms
Chamomile flowers
Select gum Arabic
Ditto ditto powdered
Balsams of copaiba and carrada
Oil of orange flower
Essence bergamotte
Hydrocyanic acid
Nitrate silver
Burgundy pitch
Corn rubbers
Almond oil
Muriate and acetate morphia
Veratrine and brucine
Quassia chips
Poppy heads
White mustard seed
Iodurit of iron
Oxymuriate potash
Prepared calamine
Confections of rose and senna
Socotrine aloes
Oils—of cloves, chamomiles, spearmint, pimento, dill, fennel
Gums—of galbanum, myrrh, elemi, olibanum, opoponax, sagapenum, storax
Leaves—of wormwood, belladonna, hemlock, digitalis, buchu, henbane, lobelia inflata, rosca, rue
Barks—of cusparia, pareira brava, simarouba, elm, granate
Flowers of arnica montana
A superior assortment of nail brushes, besides a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B.—C. M. P. begs to remind the public, that his unrivalled gingerade fountain still continues in full operation. 2811

TO GENTLEMEN.

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON solicit the attention of Gentlemen and the public to their Tailoring Department, having received ex *Glenmore*, *Fanny* and *Standerings*, a complete assortment of the best wool-dyed Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, and Waistcoatings; Livery Plushes, Waistcoating, &c., &c., and a choice selection of new and fashionable Buttons: also, Official Buttons of every description.

They also beg to note the arrival of a great variety of Gentlemen's Rich Satin Scarfs, Opera Ties, Shirts, Stocks, Gloves, Braces, &c., &c.

Pite and Preston have also on hand a superior lot of Colonial Tweeds, and from the immense demand they have had for this article, during the last eighteen months, they feel convinced that the public generally are experimentally acquainted with its utility; those gentlemen from the interior and distant parts of the colony, who have not yet patronised this establishment, will find it much to their advantage to do so, as for CUT, QUALITY, WORKMANSHIP, and PRICE, it stands unrivalled, and a suit of clothing of the first order, can at all times be completed in ten hours.
2356 EMPORIUM, 34, PITT-STREET.

WHITE KID GLOVES, &c.

ON SALE, AT RICKARDS'—Gent's best white and straw kid gloves, 3s. per pair; white, black, and coloured silk socks, 3s. 6d. per pair; black satin handkerchiefs and scarfs, cambric and grasscloth handkerchiefs, white figured silk handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d. each, black satin opera ties and stocks, with a large assortment of black and fancy silk neckerchiefs, cotton and merino hosiery, and good white shirts, selling at cost price, for cash only. 2803

JUST ARRIVED, from Cavendish-square, and on sale at the Stores of J. TAYLOR, Hunter-street, for the benefit of the Society for the Relief of Officers' Widows, one case of splendid Needlework, together with
Linens
Dresses
Ribbons
Wines
Pianos
Carriages. 2131

THE cheapest SILKS ever offered in the colony are now on Sale at JONATHAN THORP AND CO.'S.

FIVE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED YARDS OF

Rich Gros de Naples, some of them very slightly spotted, but having been bought for Cash at considerable less than half the English cost, the advertisers are prepared to offer them at the following prices:—
Plain Gros de Naples 1s. 9d. per yard
Rich Ducapes 2s. 2d. ditto
Splendid Satin ditto 2s. 7½d. ditto
well worth 5s. 2895

COMMERCE HOUSE,
CAMPBELLTOWN.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS in great variety and good condition, just landed, ex *CUBA*, on sale at the abovenamed Store. 2813

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

THREE THOUSAND POUNDS' worth of the best description of Wearing Apparel, ex *Euphrates*, from London, at Isaac Simmons's (late R. C. Gordon's), No. 82, George-street.

ISAAC SIMMONS begs to call the attention of country dealers, settlers, shopkeepers, and others, to the undermentioned goods, which he is enabled to sell much cheaper than any other house in Sydney. One trial will prove the fact.

LIST OF PRICES.
800 pairs moleskin trousers, superior quality, 6s. 9d. per pair
500 ditto ditto, best make, 7s. 3d. per pair
300 riding trousers, strapped, 9s. per pair
300 white moleskin trousers, best make, 8s. 3d. per pair
1000 suits duck clothing, extra stout, 5s. 3d.
250 dozen regatta shirts, extra fine, at 9s. each
250 superfine blue jackets, 20s. each
500 waistcoats, various colours, from 3s 6d. to 5s. each
500 satin waistcoats, black and coloured, from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. each
200 pairs blue cloth trousers, 18s. per pair
300 pairs black and drab cassimere trousers, 18s. per pair
200 pairs fancy tweed ditto, 14s. per pair
200 black cassimere vests, 8s each
100 pilot coats, 16s. each
100 best ditto, 20s. each
500 pairs ladies and children's stays
200 dozen striped shirts
Moleskin and cord jackets
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
With a great variety of hosiery, haberdashery, hats, bonnets, lining calico, muslin dresses, ribbons, &c.

Country orders attended to, and goods forwarded to any part of the colony, if the cash accompanies the orders. 2287

CHINA SERVICES.

BREAKFAST, dinner, dessert, tea, and coffee sets
White and gold china sets, of the newest patterns
Earthenware sets, ditto
Toilet sets, ditto
Cut and plain glass
Decanters, wine glasses, and tumblers
Candle ornaments, in flowers, a new style, choice and elegant patterns
British plate (or imitation silver) spoons, forks, &c.

N.B.—Parties and balls lighted up, and provided with every article requisite for the evening.
T. AND M. WOOLLEY
76, George-street, and 4 and 5, King-street. 2847

TO SPERM CANDLE MAKERS AND OTHERS.

ON SALE by the Undersigned—
Improved Candle Moulds, brass tips
Nine frames, containing 24 short sixes
One frame, containing 24 long fours
One ditto containing 24 short fours
One ditto containing 24 short eights
Two best made cotton sticks
Six extra hooks for ditto
Five hundred cotton wires
K. HAMPSON,
2514 City Brass Foundry, Pitt-street

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY
Paper and iron tea trays and waiters
Turnery ware
Wood bowls, butter churns, prints, &c.
Clapshaw's cricket bats, and Dukes's patent cricket balls
A new style of fancy worsted urn and teapot rugs
Wool and rope door mats
Brass, bronze, and wire fenders
Steel fire irons and fire-brasses.

N.B.—A liberal allowance for cash.
T. AND M. WOOLLEY,
76, George-street, and 4 and 5, King street. 2846

FOR SALE, at the Tannery of the undersigned. Colonial Leather of all descriptions, wholesale and retail, for Cash.
Sole Leather 8d per lb. by the side
Kip ditto 1s. 2d per lb. ditto
And other Leather equally cheap.
ALSO,
At the following Grindery Warehouses: Mr. Samuel Matthews, George-street; Mr. William Soole, George-street; Mr. William Wyatt, Pitt-street.
WILLIAM PAWLEY.
N.B—Considerable reduction made to country Storekeepers.
July 26. 1401

TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned will sell, at his new Store, opposite the old Burial Ground, in George-street, for cash,

Brandy, of excellent flavour, at sixteen shillings per gallon; and very superior flavoured Rum, at eleven shillings per gallon.
2512 H. MACDERMOTT.

COCOA-NUT OIL.

EIGHTEEN tuns Cocoa-Nut Oil, per *EMANCIPATION*, from Tahiti, for sale by S. Wilkinson, Jun., at Kenworthy and Co.'s, Macquarie-place. 2824

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Hysonskin Teas, in chests and half-chests
Congou, ditto ditto
Gunpowder, Pouchong, and Hyson, in boxes. } Ex *Trinidad* and *Dawsons*

Manila Sugars of various qualities, ex *Gazelle*, *Osprey*, *Hope*, and *Sir Edward Paget*
E. P. Rum, of superior strengths, in hogsheads and puncheons.
1802 THACKER, MASON, and CO.

NOW landing Ex *RAJAH*, and on Sale at the Stores of the undersigned:—
28 tons Cadiz salt, suitable for packing beef
330 boxes white hard soap
10 crates assorted earthenware
25 boxes tobacco pipes (ten and twenty gross each)
30 coils British cordage
20 barrels Archangel tar
2 chests fancy soap
1100 white wood prepared flooring boards
660 white wood deals
160 red wood ditto
140 Norway logs
13 cases doors with locks, hinges, &c.
30 tierces whiting
8000 English fire-bricks
65 cases Port wine (three dozen each)
12 cases ditto ditto (one dozen each)
5 cases ditto ditto (two dozen pints each)
15 cases Sherry
2 hogsheads Claret
31 bales four boxes paper.
ROBERT HOW AND CO.,
Lower George-street.
August 24. 2778

CHEAP FUEL.
REDUCED PRICES.

THE GAS COMPANY are selling Coke and Breeze at the following reduced prices:—
COKE.
Delivered at the Works, twenty shillings per chaldron
Delivered at the purchaser's door, any where within the city boundaries, twenty-three shillings and sixpence per chaldron
To manufacturers and others taking large quantities, eighteen shillings per chaldron, delivered at the Works.
BREEZE, or SMALL COKE.
Delivered at the Works, six shillings per chaldron, or twopence per bushel
Delivered at the purchaser's door, any where within the city boundaries, nine shillings and sixpence per chaldron.
N. B.—The chaldron contains thirty-six bushels
Gas Works, June 17. 680

OBSERVE!

OWNERS, AGENTS, CAPTAINS of VESSELS, and OTHERS, can obtain Newcastle Coals by the imperial ton (2240 lbs.), at 22s. 6d. price at the Depôt, SCREENED COALS 23s. per ton, of fourteen bags, delivered within the City.
CHARLES E. JAQUES,
Wharf, Darling Harbour, between Market and Druitt streets. 2904

FOR SALE, fine Van Diemen's Land Hay and Oats, per *Seahorse*. Apply to
BOYD AND CO.
Unwin's Buildings, Custom House, March 11.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN ROBERTSON, OF JERRY'S PLAINS.
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE, AND WILL BE SOLD A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, a very superior FARM, consisting of 340 Acres, a considerable portion of which is cleared and fenced, and about Forty-five Acres, now under a splendid crop of growing Wheat; on the Farm are two excellent slabbed and plastered Houses, an excellent shingled four-stall Stable, Coach-house, Fowl-house, Loft, and Men's Huts. About ten acres of paling fenced Garden, with excellent vines and fruit trees, and other improvements.
ALSO,
About fifty head of prime picked Cattle, twelve Working Bullocks, with Wool Dray, Plough, Harrows, and gear, and a quantity of maize, &c., &c.

The whole is a most desirable property, and will be sold a bargain, in order that the estate may be closed.

For further particulars, apply to
2736 SAUL LYONS, Trustee.

WOOL.

THE Undersigned will give the highest cash price for clothing and skin wools
ABRAM BRIERLEY,
Harrington-street, Church Hill.

HOMEBUSH GATE AND BOOTHS.

TENDERS for the Gate at the ensuing Meeting will be received, addressed to the Honorary Secretary, at the Royal Hotel, on or before Friday, the 1st September, at noon.
TERMS OF ADMISSION:
Carriages.................. 5s. each.
Gigs and Carts............ 3s. "
Saddle Horses............ 2s. "
Mounted Police or running horses to have free entry.

The charge for Booths will be £6 each, and all applications must be accompanied with the money. Offers for the general stand and booth, and for the booth under the grand stand, will be received at the same time. Parties selling spirits, wine, or ales, otherwise than in the authorised booths, will be charged double.
W. HUNTER,
2897 Honorary Secretary.

BATHURST CHURCH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an Act of the Governor and Council, passed in the eighth year of the reign of King William IV. No. 5, intituled "An Act to regulate the temporal affairs of Churches and Chapels of the United Church of England and Ireland, in New South Wales," a meeting of the subscribers towards erecting a Church in the town of Bathurst, will be holden at Mrs. Black's Inn, in the town of Bathurst, on Friday, the fifteenth day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing Trustees of the said Church, &c.
THOMAS SHARPE,
Honorary Secretary.
Bathurst, August 23. 2868

IN THE ESTATE OF EDWARD SALAMON.

THE business at present will be carried on, as usual, by E. Salamon, for and on account of the above Estate, and to whom all debts due are to be paid.
WILLIAM H. KERR,
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.
Sydney, August 18. 2922

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOSEPH THOMAS TIMBRELL, OF BARRABA, LIVERPOOL PLAINS, GRAZIER.

THE Creditors are requested to meet the Trustees, at the office of the undersigned, on Wednesday next, the 30th instant, at one o'clock, P.M., to decide upon the most suitable time for effecting a sale of the personal property of the Estate, and for other important purposes.
JOSEPH M'KENNA,
Accountant.
Castlereagh-street, South,
3rd Cottage from King-street,
Sydney, August 23. 2746

IN THE ESTATE OF RICHARD DAWSON.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the above estate, are requested forthwith to pay the amount of their respective accounts to Mr. Joseph Hunt, Accountant, on the premises Lower George-street, as all outstanding accounts after the 10th proximo will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Estate.
A. B. SMITH, } Trustees.
T. C. BREILLAT,
August 25. 2843

TO JOHN RAY, AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE undersigned hereby cautions all persons from removing any cattle from off his licensed station on the Murrumbidgee, called "Wogangobiramby," without either his written authority or personal consent.
JAMES BUDD.
Campbelltown, August 25. 2873

A GRAZING FARM WANTED, in the neighbourhood of Parramatta, containing from three to seven hundred acres enclosed. Water indispensible. Direct, post paid, to Mr. S. Smythe, Macquarie place, Sydney. 2926

WOOLLEN SLUBBER.

WANTED, the above.—Apply to A. and J. Rayner, Regentville, Penrith, if by letter post paid. 2816

WANTED, twelve shepherds, who thoroughly understand their business. Wages, £20 a year; rations—10 lbs. fresh or 8 lbs salt meat, and 9 lbs. flour or 12 lbs. wheat, weekly. Apply to William Lawson, Esq., M.C., Prospect, or to Mr. Thomas Agars, Kent-street North, Sydney. 2741

TO STOREKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man wishes for a situation as STOREKEEPER or BOOKKEEPER, has a general knowledge of business and keeping accounts; would be happy to render himself useful to his employer; has held a respectable situation for the last twelve months. Salary not a primary consideration: an unexceptionable reference will be given; address P. H., *Herald* Office. 2874

£8 REWARD.

STOLEN, from Gammon Brook, an old grey Stock horse, well known in that quarter as Mr. Wyndham's; also, a grey mare, short tail, brand TJ on near shoulder.
15
£5 will be paid for such information as will convict the thief, and £3 for the recovery of the horses.
GEORGE WYNDHAM.
Dalwood, August 21. 2869

BOARD AND LODGING.—Comfortable accommodations in a respectable family and highly pleasant situation at the north end of the City. Terms, large double bedded room, 21s. per week; single ditto, from 23s. to 25s. per week. For cards of address apply to Mr. Walker, Grocer, George street, opposite the *Herald* Office; or, a part of a house to let, apply as above. 2089

To Brewers, Millers, Sheep Boilers, Soap and Tallow Manufacturers, Salting Companies, Tanners, &c.
STORES TO LET,

SUITABLE for the above purposes. Besides the Stores, which have room for several hundred tons of goods, a large yard is attached, with stables, cooperage, sheds, and cottage, with offices and apartments; also, an extensive pond of fresh water, never failing in supply, and a splendid wharf, of the easiest access: the whole of the above forming a portion of the extensive range of buildings known as Dickson's Mills.

Apply at the Steam Flour Mills, adjoining, to
MR. JAMES DODDS.
Dickson's Wharf, near Liverpool and Sussex-streets, August 21. 2630

OFFICES TO LET.

TO BE LET, unfurnished, three large spacious rooms, on the first floor, situate in George-street, Sydney, adjoining the offices of Messrs. Carr, Rogers, and Owen, Solicitors. For rent and particulars, apply at the *Herald* Office. 1640

PUBLIC-HOUSE TO LET.—To Let, an Old Established House, in a central part of the City, now in full trade; terms moderate. For particulars, apply by letter, X. Y. Z., at the *Herald* office. 2852

TO BE LET, a the reduced rent of Two Pounds per week, two HOUSES AND SHOPS, situated on the Brickfield Hill, George-street, recently occupied by J. C. Cohen, Jeweller, and E. Allen, Tailor; also, a New HOUSE AND SHOP situate near the above. Apply to William Macpherson, Macquarie-street; or M Golden, builder, Bathurst-street, near Sussex-street. 209.

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given a commodious dwelling-house, containing twelve rooms, situate in O'Connell-street, with stores and offices attached, having an entrance from Spring-street, are most admirably adapted for a merchant

Three shops and premises on the South side of Bridge-street.

A shop and premises in Pitt-street, adjoining the "Cricketer's Arms."

A dwelling-house in Sussex-street, adjoining Street's Wharf.

For further particulars apply to
COOPER AND HOLT,
270 Waterloo Warehouse.

TO BE LET, a convenient family residence, in Elizabeth-street, now in the occupation of Edward Broadhurst, Esq.

This house is situated in a peculiarly eligible manner for members of the legal profession.

For cards to view, and further particulars, application to be made to Mr. Stubbs, Auction Mart, King-street. 1853

TO LET, a good commodious Dwelling House, situated in Bligh-street; rent moderate. Enquire of James Turner, Fruiterer, King-street. 2845

NO TAXES TO PAY!

TO LET, just completed, two brick highly finished verandah cottages, slated roof, of three apartments each; and an excellent well of water on the premises, with a beautiful view of the Sydney Harbour, Botany, and Redfern Estate, on the side of the newly made Botany Road. They can be seen by applying to Mr. George Jennings, Carpenter, nearly opposite the building. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply at Mr. James Mitchell's, Grocer, Brickfield-hill, nearly opposite the Haymarket: where every article in the grocery business is sold as cheap as any other establishment in Sydney. 284.

TO LET, a genteel family residence at Lady Darling's Point, with a garden and paddock: immediate possession can be taken. Apply to W. Tucker and Co., Pitt-street. 1714

TO BE LET, a cottage, situated in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, outside the boundary-stone of the city, having six apartments, with kitchen, store room, outhouse, laundry of two rooms, stable for three horses, coach-house and cow lodge, an acre and half of garden in full cultivation, pump and well, with (in the driest season) a never-failing supply of water. Possession may be had immediately. Rent, £2 per week. Apply to Fisher and Co., George-street. 25.3

DAIRY FARM AND RESIDENCE.

TO LET, an excellent FARM, within about forty miles of Sydney, having on it a most comfortable and convenient stone Cottage, &c. The farm is watered by a fine creek, never known to fail, and in other respects it is very favourable for dairy purposes; and being within half a mile of a parish church and post office, and the roads in the neighbourhood very good, it would be found a comfortable and agreeable residence for a small family. Apply, if by letter post-paid, to Campbell, Hill, and Co., Jamison-street. 852

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.
Only Twenty Miles from Sydney.

TO LET, (on account of the ill health of the present proprietor), with immediate possession, that old established Inn known as the UNION INN, (formerly Forbes's Hotel) Liverpool. The house, which is licensed, in full trade, and has five years of the lease unexpired, stands in one of the best situations in the town for business; has stabling for ten horses, with sheds, piggeries, large yard, two paddocks for cattle; is well stocked with wines and spirits of first quality; is well furnished, and replete with every convenience; and affords an excellent opportunity for persons commencing business. For particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to the proprietor, on the premises, or to Messrs. Gowland and Williams, solicitors, King-street, Sydney. 1877

TO STOREKEEPERS, PUBLICANS, AND OTHERS.

TO LET, the Hotel at Hinton, on the Hunter's River, desirably situated for business; possession may be had, by arrangement with the present tenant, at a short notice. Application to be made to Mr. Stubbs, Auction Mart, King-street. 1854

THE MUDGEE HOTEL to be LET, for a period of three, five, or seven years. The Mudgee Hotel is situated in the rapidly increasing township of Mudgee, opposite the Court House Reserve, now in full and profitable trade, and in the occupation of Mr. William Blackman, the proprietor, who is about retiring from business.

The Mudgee Hotel is replete with every necessary convenience, and contains ten rooms with detached kitchen, and other apartments, laundry, store, and an underground cellar; also, a coach-house, a good well of water, stables of ten stalls, with two boxes for race horses, hay and corn loft, and ostler's apartment; also, large new stock and sheep yards; the whole in complete repair, and possession can be had immediately.

The STOCK-IN-TRADE, comprising wines, spirituous and malt liquors, cider, &c., and the utensils requisite for carrying on the business, together with the furniture for two parlours, and beds and furniture for four bedrooms, to be taken off at a fair valuation.

The trade of the Mudgee Hotel for the past four years has left a clear profit of one thousand pounds per annum, which is daily increasing, and is a certain fortune to any well conducted couple.

Apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. William Blackman, Mudgee; to Mr. C. A. Wilson, Penrith; or at the *Herald* Office. 626

SALES BY AUCTION.

LONDON SADDLERY.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by Auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at eleven o'clock, Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5—Four cases London-made Saddlery, consisting of
Saddles, with and without cloths
Bridles, &c. Terms at sale. 2913

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
TSW No. 1—One case Saddlery, containing—
Four best fall-shafted saddles
One fall-shafted ditto, No. 5
Four stuffed-lapped saddles, No. 2
Two saddles, No. 3
Two side-saddles
Two sets gig harness
Six Rugs
Seven round bridles
Three snaffle ditto
TSW No 2, containing—
Twenty best collars
Best cart saddle and breechband, No. 1
Three cart saddles ditto ditto, No. 2
Six ditto ditto ditto, No. 3
Fourteen backbands with laps
Twenty bellybands
Sixteen blinders
Four best ditto
Four sets of breaking tackle, with pads
One dozen round hand-whips
Two dozen straps
Terms, cash. 2911

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,
Two cases Kid Gloves in good condition—
26 dozen ladies' white and Paris kid, buttoned
30 ditto ditto ditto light lawn and fancy wrists
12 ditto ditto O. S. ditto light kid
32 ditto ditto drab and light kid
10 ditto ditto light habits
31 ditto light habits sewn, fancy
6 ditto light Paris kid, with tassels
Two cases Elastic Books, Handkerchiefs, &c.—
90 pieces elastic books
89 dozen book handkerchiefs
18 ditto 3 4 pocket ditto
18 pieces fastcam cambric
70 dozen Verona handerchiefs
Six cases Cambrics—
100 pieces demy B cambrics
100 ditto ditto C ditto
150 ditto ditto D ditto
150 ditto ditto E ditto
100 ditto ditto F ditto
100 ditto ditto G ditto
27 ditto fine jacconets.
One case Shawls, containing—
Rich fringed cashmere, frilled satin, velvet and satin, wadded scarfs, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 2718

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at Eleven o'clock, Two cases printed muslins, ginghams, flush stripe muslins, white ground ditto, Japans, &c., &c. Terms at sale. 2761

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, CHINA, AND GLASS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. Wyse, Castlereagh street, near the Seven Stars Inn, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,
Household Furniture, consisting of—
Chairs, dining, dressing, loo, and other tables, sofas, wardrobe, sideboards, cheffioneers, four-post, tent, and other bedsteads, looking glasses, carpets, wash-hand-stands, commode, fenders and fire irons, towel horses, beds and mattresses, table linen, bed linen, paintings, and framed engravings, chimney ornaments
Plate
China and glass
Cutlery
AFTER WHICH,
Kitchen and Laundry Furniture and Utensils.
Terms at Sale. 2807

Postponed from MONDAY the 28th instant, to MONDAY, the 4th day of September next, previous to which day further information will be obtained.

IN THE ESTATE OF NATHANIEL KANE.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September next, at Twelve o'clock precisely, by order of the Registrar of the Supreme Court,
SHEEP.
Well-bred Ewes, 459
Mixed Stock, 497
956

Sundries and Stores, consisting of small quantity of Flour, Sugar, Rice, &c., and two Medicine Chests
One Dray, five Bullocks and Harness
Two Shepherds, one Hut-keeper, one Bullock-driver, assigned servants belonging to the Estate, to be recommended for transfer to the purchaser.
Terms at time of sale. 2806

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WILLIAM TAVENER.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by Auction, by order of the Trustees of the above Estate, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 11th day of September, at twelve o'clock.

The equity of redemption of the Insolvent in and to, all that capital Cottage or tenement, situate in the parish of Petersham, on the Parramatta Road, with the parcel of land thereto attached, being a corner allotment, and having a frontage of 48 feet to the Sydney Road, by a depth of frontage to Piper-street of 300 feet, the cottage is newly built of brick and contains rooms, together with stables, and other outoffices.
ALSO,
An Allotment of Land, being Lot 19 of the Canterbury Estate, containing 3 roods and 15 perches, being a corner allotment and having a frontage to Matilda-street of 156 feet 5 inches, and to Wallace-street of 175 feet 6 inches.
AND ALSO,
All the right, title, and interest of the insolvent in and to, all those Leasehold Premises, situate on the Parramatta Road near Ireland's Inn, called the Long Cove Estate; on which are erected a number of small cottages, the Farm contains about 90 acres of Land, there is upwards of three years of the lease to run, subject to a rental of £70 per annum, payable quarterly.

N.B. The last named estate brings in a rental of upwards of £150 per annum.
Particulars and terms at sale.
SMITH AND BENNETT.
1848 Trustees.

THREE ELIGIBLE ALLOTMENTS,
IN SWAN STREET, BRICKFIELD-HILL,
Opposite Mr. Johnstone's, Crown Inn, and Mr. Wooller's, George street.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, has been favoured with orders to sell, on THURSDAY next, 31st August, on the Ground, at Ten o'clock precisely:

Lot 1 contains an area of 954 square feet, having a frontage to Swan-street of 18 feet, and immediately opposite the property of Mr. Hughes; bounded on west by Mr. Caruther's new cottage, on rear by Mr. Baylis's yard.

Lot 2—Equal area, with 18 feet frontage, and opposite the new stone house of Mr. M'Coy.

Lot 3—Same area, and frontage to Swan-street, and opposite the property of Mr. Parcel, Calder, &c.

The lots are clearly pegged out on the ground, and the Auctioneer strongly and confidently recommends tradesmen and small capitalists having a little spare cash to attend this sale, as, from the extreme low price of labour and materials, three cottages may be erected on this lovely spot for half or one-quarter the usual cost, thereby creating a comfortable rent-roll.
Terms at sale—very moderate. 2859

NAILS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, 29th instant, at Eleven o'clock,
About fifty kegs of patent shingle, lath, and other nails.
Terms at Sale. 1896

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place THIS DAY, 29th instant, at eleven o'clock,
One case brown hollands
One case regatta shirts, superior quality
Fourteen dozen white shirts, linen fronts, collars
One case silk umbrellas
Fifty pieces silk bandanna handkerchiefs
Two bales bags
Two pieces woolbagging
One cask cut decanters.
Terms at sale. 2984

TO IRONMONGERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at Eleven o'clock,
Sixty-six kegs assorted nails, consisting of flooring, brads, batten, and other nails
One case single and double barrelled percussion guns, with twisted barrels, patent breech, &c.
Percussion caps and powder flasks
One case infantry and cavalry swords and belts
Pistols, twisted barrels
Anvils and vices
Four casks of horse and pony shoes
One cask carpenters' axes and adzes, shingling and helved hatchets, cooks' cleavers
One cask hoes and rakes
One cask bricklayers' and masons' pointing and plastering trowels masons' tools
One cask ship scrapers
One case japanned tea trays, waiter, and sandwich trays
One case sandwich and snuffer trays, bread-baskets, cash-boxes, &c., japanned
One cask assorted files
One cask assorted American augers, gimlets, hammers, rules, braces, and bits
One cask of books and hinges, assorted
One cask copper scales and steelyards, snuffers, pocket steelyards, &c.
Pit, cross-cut, and hand saws.
Terms at sale. 2885

LEASEHOLD OF 43 YEARS,
AT BILLY BLUE'S POINT,
ADJOINING
The Residence of Captain Browne, J.P.

MR. STUBBS hastens to announce instructions received from the proprietor, Mr. John Pousford, to sell by public auction, on the premises, Billy Blue's Point, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

All Mr. John Pousford's interest in and to the unexpired Lease of those premises described as a good brick built Cottage, with four rooms; and verandah, kitchen, and well of good water, together with the whole of the Household Furniture and effects, &c.

Sale will commence exactly at Twelve o'clock, on the ground.
Terms at sale. 2679

TO BUILDERS, SHIP-CHANDLERS, AND OTHERS.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, THIS MORNING, the 29th inst, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, King-street,
Two casks Plaster of Paris, of the best quality
A ship's patent truss
A quantity of blocks and deadeyes
A lot of pine and other timber
Sundry household furniture
With a variety of other articles.
Terms at sale. 2983

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

SAMUEL SOLOMONS will sell by auction, at his rooms, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, August 29th, 1843, goods belonging to various parties, without reserve,
Ten casks salmon
Case of pictures, assorted
Ten sets gig harness
Twenty bales rope
Desks and dressing cases
Three hundred dozen files
Fenders
One hundred dozen knives and forks
And other goods too numerous to mention.
Terms at sale. 2899

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. Blanchard's Inn, George-street, Windsor, on SATURDAY, the 2nd September next, at the hour of one o'clock, noon,

All that capital FARM, containing by admeasurement five hundred acres, situate on the Bulga-road, leading from Patrick's Plains to Windsor, ten miles from Patrick's Plains and thirteen from the township of Wollombi: bounded by the estates of Messrs. John Blaxland and Thomas Parnell, by Cockfighter's Creek, and an extensive Government run.

The whole is enclosed with a four-railed fence, and subdivided into paddocks; the soil is of the best description—fifty acres have been lately in cultivation; there is an excellent orchard, containing about eight acres, stocked with orange and other descriptions of choice fruit trees, and has a never-failing supply of good water. A house is erected on the orchard; also, on the other part of the property a good and substantial dwelling, containing six rooms, with detached kitchen, dairy, barn, and other outbuildings.

The above being situate on a road of considerable traffic, is a first-rate stand for a public house.

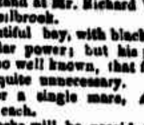
For further particulars or information, in the mean time, (if required), apply by letter, post-paid, to Francis Beddek, Esq., Solicitor, Windsor; or to Mr. John Hoskisson, Cornwallis, near Windsor.
Windsor, August 23. 2773

MARCHIONESS,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the last day of the Homebush Races, THURSDAY, the 14th September, and immediately after the Champagne Stakes been run for, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

Enquire at Major Hunter's Stables, in the Barrack Yard, or of Mr. R. Anderson, Thom's Wharf.

P. S.—There are at Glendon about twenty Mares for sale, all stinted to Dover, Cap-a-pie, and Akbar. 2670



TO TRAVEL.—SCRATCH.

THIS thorough-bred horse (formerly the property of Mr. J. Brown,) will travel between Muswellbrook, Scone, and Merton, and will also stand at Mr. Richard Ward's, proprietor, Muswellbrook.

He is a beautiful bay, with black points, and strong muscular power; but his performance on the turf is so well known, that further commendation is quite unnecessary.

Terms:—For a single mare, £3; two or more, £2 10s. each.

Good paddocks will be provided for mares, every attention paid them, but no risk incurred.

N. B.—Payments to be made before the removal of mares. 2867

YOUNG HERO.

TO STAND THIS SEASON, at Mr. Sharp's Station, Adelong Creek, Tumut River. Hero was got by the celebrated trotter Suffolk Hero, out of Lady by Emancipation, Lady out of a real Old Hector mare. Young Hero will walk five miles an hour, and trot sixteen, and is perfectly master of twenty stone; he is well calculated for getting carriage horses or roadsters.

Terms—£2 5s.; if more than two mares £2 each. An excellent grass paddock will be provided, containing four hundred acres well watered; every attention will be paid to the mares, without responsibility.

Payment to be made before the mares are removed.

Grassage 5s. each mare.

2s. per week will be charged for all mares remaining after the 1st of January. 2642

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

For Moreton Bay, yesterday, the steamer *Sovereign*, Captain Cape, with a general cargo. Passengers — Mr. Irvine, Mr. M'Connell, Mr. E. M'Kenzie, Mr. R. Graham, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. Muriel; steerage—Mr. and Mrs. Brenan, Mr. M'Intyre, Mr. Jeives, and Mr. Sharples.

For London *via* Port Phillip, same day, the barque *Dublin*, Captain Duniam, with a cargo of colonial produce. Passengers—Mrs. Duniam, Mr. and Laiby and two children, Mr. Neish, Mr. J. Peacock, Mrs. Bennett and eight children, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Pently, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour and one child, Mr. P. Murphy and four children, Mr. Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan and child, Mr. O. Simpson, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. Thomas Garland, Mr. H. H. Scaife, Mr. J. B. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Phair and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Smyth, Mr. John Collins, Mr. E. Berdingham, Mr. and Mrs. Dood and four children, Mr. M. Connell, Mr. Charles Ryan, Mr. Templeton, Mr. E. B. Creighton, Mr. Matthew Connell, Ann Hayward, Mr. E. Goodwin, and Mr. Dickinson.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 24.—*Defiance*, 16, Hull, from the Hawkesbury River, 500 bushels maize; *Mermaid*, 20, Brown, from Brisbane Water, 6600 feet timber, 25,000 shingles, 140 bushels maize; *Henry*, 15, Brown, from Lake Macquarie, 15 tons coals; *Hope*, 38, Cullen, from the Richmond River, 22,000 feet cedar; *Lucy Anne*, 36, Parry, from the M'Leay River, 18,000 feet cedar; *Isabella*, 21, Barnett, from the M'Leay River, 655 bushels maize; *Acme*, 18, Legge, from Kiama, 9 tons potatoes, 5000 feet cedar; *Newport Packet*, 13, Leftwich, from Brisbane Water, 30,000 shingles, 400 palings, 1000 feet timber.

August 25.—*Thistle*, steamer, 127, Pattison, from Morpeth, 5 bales wool, 1 cask tallow, 36 trusses hay, 100 bushels maize; *Resolution*, 49, M'Kenzie, from Richmond River, 19,000 feet cedar; *Trial*, 10, Robinson, from Port Aiken, 400 bushels shells; *Comet*, 48, Thrower, from Port Macquarie, 1100 feet cedar, 100 bushels maize, 200 bushels lime.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 24.—*Mermaid*, 20, Brown, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Henry*, 15, Brown, for Lake Macquarie, in ballast; *Sarah*, 49, Anderson, for Lake Macquarie, in ballast; *Dolphin*, 16, Nicholson, for Botany Bay, with sundries; *Newport Packet*, 13, Leftwich, for Brisbane Water, with sundries.

August 25.—*Jane Williams*, 33, Martin, for William River, with sundries; *Piscator*, 111, Innes, for Richmond River, with sundries; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Pattison, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Elizabeth*, 32, M'Cartney, for William River, with sundries; *Mary Ann*, 9, Alridge, for Pitt Water, with sundries; *Jess*, 77, Matthews, for Richmond River; *Mary Ann*, 52, Williams, for Port Macquarie, with sundries; *Star*, 12, M'Intyre, for Hunter River.

DIARY.

MEMORANDUM FOR THIS DAY.

August.		SUN, rises	sets.	HIGH TIDE, morn	even.
29	TUESDAY	6 23	5 37	11 42	12 6

First Quarter, Sept. 1, 27 m. past 3, afternoon.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, Tuesday, August 29, 1843, will be presented (for the first time in this colony) a Comedietta in one Act, entitled, BOOTS AT THE SWAN. A Dance by Mr. Chambers. UNCLE OLIVER. Dance by Madame Louise. THE YOUNG WIDOW. Song by Mrs. Gibbs. To conclude with COUSIN PETER.

MR. J. LAZAR, Manager.

Vivat Regina.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1843.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE ESTIMATES.

To-morrow, being the day appointed by the Legislative Council for the consideration of the Governor's Message relative to the finances of the colony, Mr. Walker will move, pursuant to notice, "That a Select Committee be appointed to examine the Estimates of Expenditure, and Statement of Ways and Means, for the year 1844, recently submitted to the Council by His Excellency the Governor; with the view of suggesting those reductions in the expenses of carrying on the Government rendered necessary by the altered financial and social condition of the colony; and to report to the Council thereon."

The course proposed by this motion will be most judicious. The Estimates comprehend so wide a range of details, large and small, that it would be impossible for the whole Council to investigate them with that minute attention without which they might almost as well not be examined at all. The present Legislature has had no experience in these matters; it will have to tread upon perfectly new ground; and its duty to the people will therefore require that every step be carefully measured. Nobody can question that if ever rigid economy were called for in the appropriation of the public income, it is called for now with peculiar emphasis. With a declining revenue staring us in the face, and with an extent of monetary depression which precludes the hope of recruiting it by new taxation, the guardians of the public purse would be guilty of a flagrant breach of trust were they to pass the Estimates without the most searching investigation into every item. Each department of the service should be considered by itself; its chief officer should be strictly questioned as to the nature and amount of its duties; and if needs be, still further evidence should be called for as to the number of hands required, and the scale of remuneration that may be reasonably allowed.

Enquiries like these can be best instituted by a select committee, who would sit from day to day, and sift and search, and weigh and ponder, with a pains-taking perseverance, and a tranquility of temper, that could not be expected from the whole House. Nor would the reference of the business to a committee in any way compromise the prerogatives of the Council; for the committee would, of course, report, and the facts and recommendations which the report would embody would supply the Council with sound data for general discussion and for final determination. A mass of details would thus be at hand, upon which the enlarged principles of economy might be brought to bear.

It will be in the recollection of many honorable members that, some twelve or fourteen years ago, a Finance Committee was appointed by the House of Commons for a purpose similar to that of the select committee now proposed by Mr. Walker. Its investigations were most minute and comprehensive, taking in the whole of the civil establishments, not only in the mother country, but throughout the colonies. Returns were ordered, exhibiting the name, salary, duties, appointment, and tenure of office, of every individual in the employ of the State; and upon the report of this committee were grounded a variety of retrenchments and reforms in the conduct of the business of the empire. We conceive that, under present circumstances, this being the first financial movement to which the representatives of the people have ever been parties, a committee with similar powers and instructions ought now to be appointed by our legislature. The examination of the first estimates laid upon its table affords the Council a fair opportunity for instituting a thorough inspection of the civil departments of the colony. It becomes honorable members to see that the departments are not more in number, nor stronger in force, nor greater in expense, than the efficient despatch of public business absolutely requires. We are far from wishing that they should resort to the *pinching* system of the Joseph Hume school—a system which is notoriously penny wise and pound-foolish. True economy allows, and allows cheerfully, a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. It insists upon work being done *well*, and done *punctually*; but, at the same time, it rewards the good workman with adequate remuneration. In this enlightened view of the fair, of the honest, and the politic, would we have our representatives address themselves to the novel duty now before them. We wish them to ransack every corner of the colonial hive, and, refraining from needless interference with the industrious and the frugal, to have no mercy upon convicted drones. The Governor's message not only sanctions such examination, but challenges it.

We repeat, the efficient performance of this arduous, complicated, and responsible task can be looked for only from a select committee; and we therefore hope Mr. Walker's motion will be carried.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

Although the establishment of District Councils is viewed with considerable apprehension in many parts of the colony, Penrith is the only place whence any formal remonstrance to the Government has been made*. At Penrith a public meeting has been held, at which petitions to the Governor and Legislative Council (which were inserted in yesterday's *Herald*) were agreed to.

The objections to the District Councils are three-fold.

First. That they are unconstitutional, inasmuch as the first Council is appointed by the Governor and not elected by the people.

Secondly. That in these times of great depression the Councils should not be formed at all; and,

Thirdly. That they will fix on the inhabitants a portion of the payment of the police, which ought to be borne by the Home Government.

None of these objections appear to us tenable.

Viewed abstractedly, the appointment instead of the election of the first Councils appears objectionable; but when viewed practically, the objections vanish. Who have been appointed? are they not in nine cases out of ten the men who would have been elected? We do not approve of every name; but taking them as a whole, we consider the Governor is entitled to the thanks of the community for the very judicious selections he has made. It must not be forgotten, either, that in May next the elective process comes into operation, and that two of the nominees retire, annually, to make room for those whom the people may think proper to elect. The objections on this ground, therefore, although they appear valid, are, in our opinion, wholly untenable.

With respect to the second ground, the present distress, it would have some force, if we could allow our roads and bridges to go unrepaired, our police force to be disbanded, and, in fact, the whole of the districts to go into a state of confusion and disorder, until prosperous times come round again; but this cannot be done: all the argument that can be gathered from the badness of the times is, that the District Councils must be extremely cautious in spending money. All the work that they undertake must be performed with the strictest economy: and who are so likely to do this as the gentlemen who have been appointed, who hold large properties in the districts, who are thoroughly acquainted with their wants, who will not impose a tax of one farthing that is not strictly required, because they themselves will have to bear their proportion of the amount levied?

The Police question will be one which the District Councils will have little to do with. The Legislative Council will have that battle to fight, and will be much more able to do it efficiently than the District Councils; and if the Home Government persist in making the colony pay a portion of the expense of controlling and coercing British felons—if we are compelled to submit to that injustice for the next, as we have been for the last, seven years, nothing can be more just than that the districts should decide upon the amount of police required, and pay a portion of the expense. This ground of objection, therefore, we also consider futile.

* After this article was in type we were informed of the intention to hold a meeting at Bathurst on the subject; but whatever dislike there may be to them, the settlers will be *forced*, by the necessity of the case, to assist in working the District Councils.

The Penrith petition sets forth that the peculiar situation of that district is such, that its police are employed to a considerable extent in escorting prisoners, and performing other duties which are of a general rather than a local nature. This appears to us a very good ground for asking that a special grant may be made to the Penrith district; but it has no bearing on the question of whether there shall be a District Council or not.

It is not because any important work may be required in a particular district that, therefore, that district shall pay for it. Take, for instance, a bridge over the Nepean: no one would for a moment contend that the inhabitants of Penrith should be called upon to erect a bridge from their township to Emu Plains, because it is in their district: it would be a benefit to such a large division of the colony, the whole of the western counties, that it would be only fair to make it a charge on the colonial revenue; and the same remarks would apply to a bridge over the Cowpasture, at Camden. Neither would there be any infringement of the principles of District Councils, if a sum of money were to be annually voted by the Legislature in aid of the Penrith police, in addition to the half which they are required to supply by the Act of Parliament.

We have considered this subject fully: and although we have heard all that has been urged against the establishment of District Councils, we are still of opinion that they will be beneficial. There will be some difficulty in working them at first, and people are so much depressed, that they will feel deeply the first attempt at direct taxation; but some system of local government must be established, and we must confess our inability to point out any material improvements on the plan now being brought into operation.

MR. WENTWORTH'S USURY BILL.

We have complimented Mr. Wentworth upon his *zeal* in the cause of legislation; but we begin to think that his zeal egregiously outruns *discretion*. His two bills, the Solvent Debtors and the Preferable Lien Bills, have been hurried through the Council, so far as they have gone, with a precipitancy which has allowed neither honorable members nor the Press sufficient breathing time. And now, on the back of this couple of strong measures, forth comes the honorable member with a third, still stronger, and forced with a precipitancy equally rash—even a bill "to regulate the interest of money, and for other purposes therein mentioned." This bill was read a first time on Friday last, and is to be read a second time on Friday next; and yet we have not so much as seen a copy of it! We do seriously complain of this as legislating with indecent haste. On a question of such vital importance, requiring so much of diligent research and mature reflection, we contend that the Council and the people ought to have ample time for making up their minds. The utmost space *we* can now have for deliberation, and for reducing our thoughts to writing, is two clear days; and yet we are certain from the nature of the bill, although we know nothing of its contents but from hearsay, that the measure will call for elaborate and voluminous criticism.

We put it, in the first place, to Mr. Wentworth's own sense of propriety, whether he ought not to ask leave to postpone the second reading of his Usury Bill for at least two or three weeks, in order that all parties may have time to give it a fair consideration; but should he have the ill grace to persist in forcing it for Friday next, we trust that some other honorable member will move, and the Council resolve, that the respite we ask be granted.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Tuesday, August 29.

1. Sydney Auction Company Act continuation Bill; second reading.
2. Governor's Message, with Sheriff Bill; to be considered.
3. Water Police Act amendment Bill; second reading.
4. Maintenance of Lighthouses Bill; second reading.
5. Slaughtering of Cattle Act amendment Bill; second reading.
6. Postage Act amendment Bill; second reading.
7. Standing Orders; to be further considered in Committee.

Wednesday, August 30.

1. Governor's Message on Finance; to be considered.

Friday, September 8.

1. Interest Bill; second reading.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Tuesday, August 29.

Mr. A. Thompson: 1. That he will move an address to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that the following Papers may be laid on the Table of this House, viz.:—1. Return of the Expense of every Mission to the aborigines within the Colony, from their commencement;—distinguishing the amount for each year. 2. Copies of the annual Reports from each Mission, from their commencement. 3. Return of the Expenses of the Protectorate, since its first institution;—distinguishing the amount for each year. 4. Copies of all Reports from the Chief and Assistant Protectors. 5. Copies of all correspondence relative to the resignation of Mr. Assistant Protector Dredge. 6. Copies of all correspondence relative to the suspension of Mr. Assistant Protector Sievewright. 7. Copies of all correspondence relative to the dismission of Mr. Assistant Protector Le Souef. 8. A list of all trials of Aborigines—with the results arrived at;—specifying those against whom initiatory steps have been taken and abandoned—with the reasons for such abandonment. 9. Copies of all such Reports and correspondence of Mr. La Trobe, on the subject of the Protectorate and Missions, as may be necessary to enlighten the Council on this important subject. Copies of all instructions from the Home Government regarding the Protectorate; and of any communications from the Aborigines Protection Society of London.

Wednesday, August 30.

Mr. Walker: That a Select Committee be appointed to examine the Estimates of Expenditure, and Statement of Ways and Means, for the year 1844, recently submitted to the Council by His Excellency the Governor, with the view of suggesting those reductions in the expenses of carrying on the Government, rendered necessary by the altered financial and social condition of the Colony; and to report to the Council thereon.

Mr. Wentworth: The second reading of the "Bill to give a preferable lien on wool, from season to season, and to make mortgages of sheep, cattle, and horses, valid, without delivery to the Mortgagee."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Civil Side.

Monday.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice Burton and a Special Jury.

FLOWER *v.* GROSE.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, Mr. P. W. Flower, merchant, against the defendant, Mr. J. H. Grose, the Chairman of the Union Assurance Company, to recover the sum of £3000, being the amount of the Policy of Assurance upon the whaling barque *Tamar*. The declaration stated that the policy of insurance had been obtained by Messrs. Duke and Co., on behalf of the plaintiff, shortly before the vessel in question left Sydney for the South Sea Sperm Fishery, at the latter end of 1840, for the sum of £3000. By this policy of insurance the vessel was to be permitted to proceed on her voyage in the South Seas, touching any port or ports in the course of her voyage as might seem advisable, and to be held as insured to the above amount until the time of her safe return in Sydney Harbour. On the 10th of September, 1842, the vessel was lost, and the amount of insurance having thus become payable, the present action was brought for its recovery.

The pleas were, first, that the defendant had not entered into the contract at all; and, secondly, that the policy of insurance was obtained by Messrs. Duke and Co. on their own part, and not on account of the plaintiff.

Council for the plaintiff, Messrs. Foster, Windeyer, and Fisher; for the defendant, the Solicitor-General and Mr. Broadhurst.

On the part of the plaintiff, Mr. Adam Wilson, formerly the Secretary to the Company, was called to prove the execution of the policy, upon the application of Messrs. Duke and Co; and Mr. Duke himself was also called, by whose testimony it appeared that the plaintiff in the present action had advanced him the sum of £8,000 on mortgage upon the vessel in question, and in so doing had made an especial stipulation that she should be insured. The witness also stated, that although £8,000 had been advanced, the value of the vessel and outfit did not, in his opinion, exceed £7,000.

The case for the plaintiff having been closed, it was submitted by the Counsel for the defence, that the plaintiff must be nonsuited: for as it had been proved that the policy of insurance was obtained by Messrs. Duke and Co., who had at the time a *bona fide* interest in the matter, as the owners of the vessel, without at the same time having stated anything about his doing so as the agent of Mr. Flower, it was clear that the action ought to have been brought in their (Messrs. Duke and Co's.) name. The learned counsel also contended that, although the objection might at first sight appear to be purely a technical one, it was certainly one of the most equitable nature; for in consequence of the action having been brought in the name of Mr. Flower, the defendant would be deprived from the plea of off-set, which he might otherwise be enabled to establish against the real party.

The answer to this objection by the plaintiff's counsel was, that as the policy had been entered into by Messrs. Duke and Co., as well for themselves as for all parties concerned in the same vessel, and as the plaintiff in the present action was the only one really interested, it was clear that the policy had been obtained on his account; more especially when they had it upon Mr. Duke's own evidence that the sum advanced on mortgage had been so advanced upon a special understanding that an insurance should be effected. As to the equitable part of the objection, it was contended that, even if the action had been brought by Messrs. Duke and Co., in conjunction with any other party interested in the vessel, the defendant would have been unable to put in a plea of off-set upon account of any debts due from Mr. Duke alone.

His Honor having decided that the point should be reserved for the consideration of the Jury,

The Solicitor-General addressed the Court and Jury at some length on behalf of the defendant, repeating and enforcing the arguments which he had before made use of in arguing for a nonsuit, and also read a letter which had been addressed by Mr. Flower to the Board of Management of the Union Assurance Company, previous to the account having been received of the loss of the vessel, requesting that his interest in the policy alluded to might be acknowledged, a request with which the Board had refused to comply, in consequence of their holding a number of overdue bills of Mr. Duke's. The argument which the Solicitor General founded upon this letter was, that the plaintiff by merely requesting an acknowledgment of his interest in this manner, had admitted that he was not originally so interested in the transaction.

Mr. Wilson was then recalled, and proved the fact of this letter having been brought by Mr. Flower (who was himself a Director in the Company) to the Board, where the request which it contained was refused, in consequence of the Company holding overdue paper of Mr. Duke's to the amount of from £8000 to £12,000.

Mr. Foster replied at some length, repeating his former arguments as to the obvious inference that the policy had been obtained by Messrs. Duke and Co., as the agents for the plaintiff.

His Honor in summing up, stated that the simple fact which the Jury would have to determine was, whether Mr. Duke had obtained the policy of assurance on his own account or that of the plaintiff: for if the former, they would have to find a verdict for the defendant, and if the latter, the plaintiff would be entitled to the whole amount of the insurance. From the nature of the evidence, it was quite clear that Messrs. Duke and Co. had a sufficient interest in the vessel to have induced them to obtain an insurance on their own behalf: for although the vessel and outfit might have been mortgaged for £8000, and worth only £7000, still the mortgagees were interested in this matter. Whatever might be the fate of the vessel, they were liable to the mortgagee for £8000, and in the event of its being lost, would have the whole of that amount to pay; but if they obtained an insurance for £3000, their debt would in the event of such loss have been reduced to £5000. The fact of the policy having been obtained by Messrs. Duke and Co. was unquestionable; but the wording of the instrument, in common with all others of a similar kind, specified that it was obtained by the insurer for himself and for all others interested in the vessel: this course being allowed in order that any of the owners might have a right to sue separately upon such policy. If, therefore, the Jury were of opinion that Messrs. Duke and Co., in effecting the insurance, had done so in order to secure the interest of Mr. Flower, they would be justified in returning a verdict for the plaintiff; but if, on the other hand, they should consider that the insurance had been procured for the security of their (Messrs. Duke and Co.'s) own interest, they would have to find for the defendant.

The Jury without leaving the box returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £3000.

HAYES *v.* LYONS.

This was an action of slander, brought by the plaintiff, Henry Smithers Hayes, miller, of Blackwattle Swamp, against Thomas Lyons, a market gardener, residing in that vicinity, to recover damages for verbal slander, tending to injure him (the plaintiff) in his trade as a miller; and for slander as to his title to certain property upon which he was about to raise a sum of money on loan; by which means the negociation for such loan was broken off. The damages were laid in the declaration at £10,000.

The first-named slander was alleged to have been uttered in certain conversations between the defendant and others; but the slander upon the title was stated to have been contained in the following advertisement, published the *Sydney Morning Herald* of May 18:—"Caution. The public are hereby cautioned how they lend their money upon mortgage, upon a piece of land and premises, situate at Blackwattle Swamp, Sydney, which is leased by Thomas Lyons, of Blackwattle Swamp, unto H. S. Hayes, of Brisbane Mills, there being a heavy mortgage upon it now, which Lyons has suffered him to contract, but will sanction no more; besides, there is a perpetual rent upon it of £110 per year, to be paid on four quarterly days in each and every year, a non-payment of which for twenty-one days after being due, subjects the land, premises, and all that appertains unto them, to a reversion, the lease becoming null and void, as if it had never existed, and the whole concern reverts back to T. Lyons: so that those people who have it in their power to lend money will do well to examine properly the nature and substantiality of their securities. Thomas Lyons, Blackwattle Swamp. May 15."

Counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. Windeyer and Fisher; for the defendant, Messrs. Therry and Foster.

On the part of the plaintiff, the giving of the advertisement for publication was proved by the evidence of Mr. Fairfax, one of the proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and several witnesses were called to prove that the various innuendoes contained in it were such as naturally applied to Mr. Hayes.

Three other witnesses were then called to prove that the defendant had spoken in violent and slanderous terms of the plaintiff, had denounced him as a swindler, and had stated his intention of doing all he could to ruin his credit; and one of these witnesses (a person named Whittaker) stated that the defendant had especially consulted him upon the subject of the advertisement preparatory to transmitting it to the *Herald* office for publication. This witness also stated that some time subsequent to the same transaction the defendant had called upon him, and had stated exultingly that the credit of Hayes had been entirely ruined from the effect of the advertisement.

On cross-examination, however, it was stated by the last-mentioned witness, that there had been a mortgage granted upon the property by Mr. Hayes, under which the sum of £500 had been advanced by Mr. Alderman Broughton, at the interest of 25 per cent., but that, in order to give the mortgagee the required security, the defendant in the present action had agreed to allow a piece of land belonging to him and adjoining that of Hayes to be added to the property so mortgaged; and in consideration of a promise of £60, by way of bonus, had agreed to sign the mortgage deed. At the same time, also, it had been agreed, that the rents of the house belonging to Hayes upon his own land should be paid over into the Savings' Bank as they were received, for the purpose of paying off the mortgage. To the best of the witness's belief neither of these conditions had been complied with, but he could not speak positively upon either point.

Several witnesses were also called to prove that the plaintiff's credit had suffered great injury in consequence of the appearance of the advertisement alluded to, and three others, Messrs. A. Campbell, Monies, and Macnab, to show that negociations for a loan had been broken off in consequence of the same fact. Mr. Fitzhardinge, the attorney for the plaintiff, was also called with reference to this point, and it was stated by him that a similar negociation with a client of his (Mr. Hamilton) had been broken off for the same reason. This witness was cross-examined at great length by the Counsel for the defence as to the arrangement which had been made relative to the mortgage now held by Mr. Alderman Broughton, and went to confirm in a great measure the facts which had previously been deposed by the witness Whittaker. The defendant he said had agreed to join in the mortgage in consequence of receiving a bonus of £60, for which sum a cheque had had been given by Mr. Hayes, and although he could not say whether that cheque had ever been paid or not, he was aware of its having been dishonored and left unpaid for a considerable time. It had also been arranged that the rents of Mr. Hayes's houses should be paid into the Savings' Bank, for the purpose of getting rid of the mortgage, and a Mr. Carter had been appointed receiver for that purpose; but although part of such rents had been paid in they were ultimately withdrawn again. At the time of making this arrangement the defendant had stipulated for a bond of indemnity, and this bond had been granted to him. It also appeared during the evidence, in addition to the above facts, that the land held by Mr. Hayes had been originally conveyed to him in fee by the defendant, subject to a rent charge of £110 per annum.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Therry, on the behalf of the defendant, addressed the Jury at great length, commenting upon the evidence, and dwelling with much force and eloquence upon the injuries which his client had sustained at the hands of Hayes, in having been prevailed upon to subject his property to a mortgage, on the faith of an arrangement with which the plaintiff had never complied. The main ground-work of the learned gentleman's argument was, that the defendant, being a man of a warm temperament and feeble mind, on account of his advanced age (said to be 81 years), and having besides but little knowledge of the law in these matters, had acted as he had done under an impression that he was merely performing his duty in warning the public as to the real facts of the case. Taking this view of the question, his motives could not have been of a malicious nature, and as the proof of malice was a necessary ingredient in order to substantiate the charge of slander, he submitted that the plaintiff would not be entitled to a verdict.

His Honor then summed up the evidence for the guidance of the Jury, and expressed his opinion that according to the nature of that evidence they would be precluded from returning a verdict in favour of the defendant. The alleged slander, in respect to which this action had been brought, was of two kinds, and these kinds were very different in their nature. The first case of slander charged in the declaration was a verbal slander, having a tendency to injure the plaintiff in his trade as a miller; and, in order to prove this, it was not necessary to show that the party uttering the slander had been actuated by feelings of malice,—all that was required was, to show that the expressions complained of had been really made use of; and if this fact was established, the law would of itself presume the existence of malice. The second charge, however, which was that of slandering the plaintiff in his title, was of a very different nature, and in order to justify a verdict for the plaintiff upon this point, it was necessary that malice should be proved. The fact of the defendant having made use of expressions having a tendency to injure the plaintiff in his trade had been spoken to by several witnesses, and if the testimony of those witnesses was believed, the case would upon this point be set at rest. As to the publication of the advertisement, they had the evidence of Mr. Whittaker, to whom the defendant had showed that advertisement previous to its publication, thus affording a conclusive proof that he had published it, not in the ebullition of excited feelings, but from the result of mature deliberation. From the general nature of the evidence, however, it was clear that the defendant had been very much illused by the plaintiff during the whole of the transaction, and the Jury would be called upon to give due weight to this fact in considering the question of damages.

The Jury then retired, and after half an hour's consideration, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages one farthing; expressing at the same time their regret that, from the nature of His Honor's charge, they could not find a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Therry applied to the Court to have a verdict entered up for the defendant, on the ground that the Jury had obeyed the command of the Court by returning a verdict for the plaintiff, but that they were clearly convinced of the justice of the defendant's case.

His Honor refused to disturb the verdict of the Jury; remarking, that they were bound to act as they did, and that if they had returned a verdict in favour of the defendant, the case would have been subjected to a new trial.

Mr. Windeyer applied to the Court to certify that the present action was a proper one to be tried there, and also to certify for a Special Jury.

His Honor agreed to certify as to the action having been properly brought in that Court, but was of opinion that it might have been tried by a Common Jury, and refused therefore to certify for a special one.

The Court then adjourned till to-day.

In Chambers.

Before the Chief Justice.

BRENAN *v.* KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

The plaintiff applied to have this case restored to the paper for trial. It appeared by Mr. Brenan's affidavit, that after notice of trial had been given, his attorneys, without his knowledge or consent, withdrew that notice, the reason being that he did not give them the large sum of forty-two guineas to fee counsel, as he had promised to do; the affidavit also stated that he intended to conduct his own case if he had not been able to obtain the money in sufficient time to fee counsel; he did not wish to impute blame to his attorneys, but only to show that he was anxious to clear his character, both public and private, from the aspersions which had been cast upon it. As the defendants would suffer no hardship from having the case tried this Term, he hoped His Honor would order it to be restored to the list.

For the defendants, it was shown that late on the afternoon of the 18th notice of trial was given for the 26th, and that late on the afternoon of the 21st that notice was withdrawn; and it was not until the evening of the 23rd they were informed that the plaintiff wished to have the case tried, when they refused to accede, on account of the shortness of the notice. The case was one of some importance to them, and they did not feel inclined to go to trial at so short a notice. Mr. Brenan had retained the four leading counsel at the bar, and had no right to complain of the large amount required to fee them.

His Honor said that he could not comply with the motion: the business of the Court was arranged for the Term, and must close on Thursday, to which day there was plenty of business to occupy the Court. If the plaintiff had been really anxious to have the case tried, he should have had it set down earlier: it was but just to the plaintiff's attorneys to say, that they were entirely blameless; and, if the plaintiff intended to conduct his own cause, those gentlemen should have been informed of it, and not kept in the dark as to his intention.

Rule dismissed, with costs.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

Monday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Timothy Maher, a second meeting: the Bank of Australasia, £70 10s. 9d.

In the estate of George Hart, a special meeting: William Pritchard, £14 4s. 2d.; S. D. Gordon, £21 3s. 6d.

In the estate of Quentin Valentine Swift, a single meeting: E. Manning, £509 0s. 3d.; Kemp and Fairfax, £3; J. Steel, £101 19s. 5d.; James Wright, £8 0s. 6d.; J. Melville, £5 10s.

In the estate of John Newsham, a second meeting: C. Weaver, £25; the estate of R. and T. Coveney, £95 16s. 11d.; J. F. Beattie, £233; Kemp and Fairfax, £12 13s. 10d.; J. Struth, £3 16s. 10d.; S. Lyons, £154 11s. 5d.; Pite and Preston, £36 0s. 11d.; the Australian Sugar Company, £166; J. Ross, £315; J. H. Grose, £12; W. S. Deloitte, for rent, £14; J. H. Grose, a second claim, £29 1s. 5d.

In the estate of James Wright, a second meeting: J. Melville, £59 8s. 7d.; Harper, Blundell, and Co., £20; T. and M. Woolley, £69 17s. 6d.; W. Bowen and Son, £29 15s. 6d; J. Ebsworth, £5 17s.; John Rickards, £87 16s. 11d.

A special meeting was also held in the estate of Robert Cooper, sen., but no claims were proved.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

William Ellis, a single meeting, at ten o'clock.
James Attwood, a single meeting at half-past ten.
John Sparke, a second meeting, at eleven.
Archibald Elliott, a second meeting, at two.
William Baldock, a single meeting, at noon.
Benjamin Hopkins, an adjourned single meeting, at one.
Charles F. Warne, a special meeting, at noon.
Timothy Maher, an adjourned second meeting, at noon.

Estate Released from Sequestration.—On Wednesday last, the insolvent estate of John Forrester, of George-street, Sydney, watchmaker, was ordered to be released from sequestration, the insolvent having complied with all the requirements of the act.

CITY COUNCIL.

A Meeting of the City Council will be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. To proceed with the business still standing over, of which notice has already been given.
2. To resume the consideration of the By-Laws.
3. To consider the Report of the Police Committee on the Half-yearly Estimate.
4. To consider such Memorials and Petitions as may be presented.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Councillor Neale,—

5. That the price of Water at the Race Course be reduced to sixpence per cask.

By Alderman Allen,—

6. That the wages allowed to overseers employed on City Works be at the rate of 25s. a-week for the first class, and 21s. a-week for the second class.

By Alderman Flood,—

7. That the Town Clerk be directed to write to the proper authorities, respectfully requesting a statement in detail of the distribution of the Police Force in the City of Sydney.

The Usury Bill.—In our Council report it is stated, that Mr. Walker seconded the first reading of the Usury Bill. This was a mistake, Major Wentworth seconded it. We are glad to know that we shall have a determined opponent of the measure in Mr. Walker.

The Loan Company.—A letter received last week from Mr. Garnham says, "Mr. Styles, the Manager of the Loan Company, has offered me 70 per cent. for the scrip; that is to say, 30 per cent. discount.

Heads of the People.—The *Weekly Register* has commenced the publication of a series of portraits of public men, under the title of Heads of the Australian People. The first was a portrait of Mr. M'Leay, the Speaker of the first Legislative Council, and was a failure, as it could not be recognised as a likeness of the honorable gentleman. In the number for the present week there is a portrait of Mr. R. Therry, which is a tolerable but not striking likeness. The execution of the heads is pretty good, and when the artist and the engraver are more used to each other we expect to see some good portraits. The idea is a novel one in this colony, and will be almost sure to take.

Police Court Business.—This Court was opened at eleven o'clock on Saturday, when Richard and Ann Probert, who had been each nine days in custody for stealing, were again remanded; Rebecca Vercoe, for protection, was still in the Hospital; Isaac Workman, charged with horse-stealing, was admitted to bail for one month on his own recognizances in £50; G. Hume, for an assault, discharged; J. Hamilton, for stealing a piece of drill and various other articles, the property of F. Mitchell and Co., was committed for trial; Hamilton's case was another instance of the *weeding* system which is generally supposed to be very prevalent at present. It appeared that he was employed as a carter by his employers, and on Thursday evening he was observed to leave the premises with something, which turned out to be the piece of drill for which he was committed: he took it to the workshop of William Coke, of York-street, where he had become acquainted, about twelve months ago, through an apprentice, who had since bolted to Hobart Town; seeing Mr. Coke in the shop, he requested permission to leave the parcel, saying he had bought it at auction. His employers having information of his taking the parcel, had him apprehended on Friday; and on searching his chest two blocks and several other articles, their property, were found in it. Being pressed as to what had become of the parcel, and how he had obtained it, he told them that he had bought it five or six months ago at Mr. Heydon's auction, and had left it at Coke's until he had got an opportunity of sending it to his father's residence in the country. Mr. Heydon being called, deposed that he had not sold any drill, in pieces like that produced, within the period stated by the prisoner, neither had he sold any articles similar to the things found in the prisoner's chest. Mr. Levein, of the firm of F. Mitchell and Co., identified the drill as the property of the firm. Mr. Coke stated that the prisoner was in the practice of leaving parcels at his place, stating they had been purchased by him at auction. John Desmond, charged as being a rogue and a vagabond, stated in defence, that he could not get employment, although he was willing to work. Mr. Brenan told him, that if he would apply at the premises of Dr. Bowman, of the Glebe, he would get work at moderate wages, and gave him till Monday to get employment or leave Sydney. Mary Mahoney, for street-walking, under the Vagrant Act, was sent three months to Sydney Gaol. There were eight cases on the drunkards' list, three of which were discharged; four paid 11s. each; and Bridget O'Mara was sent twenty-four hours to the cells.—There were but seven new cases on the general list yesterday, which were disposed of by Mr. Windeyer, as follows:—William Murchie, for being drunk and creating a mob, admonished and discharged. Peter Spencely, stealing, remanded. Daniel M'Clusky, senior, stealing, admitted at large till to-day on his own recognizances in £20. William King, for a breach of the peace, bound to keep the same for twelve months, himself in £20, and two sureties in £10 each. Thomas Dooling, for being illegally on Mr. Walsh's premises; this prisoner was stated by the Chief Constable to be insane, but at the same time honest and harmless; he was therefore discharged. Thomas Ashman, for stealing a ring, remanded. John Donnelly, for being drunk and assaulting a constable, fined 10s., with ten days to pay, in default to be confined seven days in Sydney Gaol. William Hall was committed for stealing £30 10s. from the house of Sergeant Adams, of the Sydney Police, and William Ryan, for being accessory to the same, was also committed. All the other cases stood over for the attendance of Mr. Stirling, before whom they had been initiated. The drunkards' list contained sixteen charges, of which one was discharged; four paid 11s. each; four had their choice to pay a like sum each or go twelve hours to the mill; Andrew Henderson paid 21s.; John Gould and Thomas Bowman, in default of paying a like sum, went twenty-four hours to the mill; John Carr and Michael Lynch, for like default, went thirty-six hours to the mill; Margaret Bourke, *for* non-payment, went forty-eight hours to the cells; and Maria Nugent, seventy-two hours to the same place.

Competition of German and Australian Wools.—We are enabled, upon the authority of a highly respectable Dresden correspondent, to publish some information which will be received with interest by our Australian readers. We allude to the near prospect of a considerable advance in the value of the wool of this colony in the English market. The eventually beneficial competition of Australian with German Wools, long ago foretold by the father of our colonial wool growers, the late John Macarthur, seems now to be taking place upon a considerable scale. It appears, from the information of the gentleman referred to, that a number of the small German sheep owners are reduced to a state of bankruptcy, and that the large flockmasters are extensively curtailing their establishments. The immediate causes of this occurrence seem to have been, that, by reason of the scarcity of food, and the costliness of bringing the wool to market in a state fit to compete with the Australian produce, sheep were beginning to be practically found not to pay the grower. Hence it was confidently calculated, that in the ensuing season, the German Wool crop would have fallen off, at least one-fourth, the growers not being able to carry on their operations for want of capital. It is further represented, that the West of England manufacturers and clothiers have been, and are still manifesting a further inclination to be large purchasers of Australian Wool. They are rapidly discovering the superiority of our raw material, and thus the extension and competition in the home market is placed beyond a doubt. When it is recollected, in addition, that in consequence of the settlement of political disputes between Great Britain and the United States, the American market is rapidly reverting to its ordinary state as regards demand, rational anticipations of advantage may be entertained. It is difficult, moreover, to fix a limit to the amount of good that may accrue to us from the opening of the China trade, in the matter of British fine woollen manufactures. Upon the whole we may safely look to a decided advance in the price of Australian wools, a prospect which, pleasing at all times, is most consolatory in the present condition of the Colony.—*Australian.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

WINDSOR.

In my last communication I informed you of the escape of Polston and Boorman, when under escort to Parramatta gaol: I am now glad to acquaint you of their recapture at Emu Plains, early on Thursday morning. It appears that on Wednesday, the day of the escape, Corporal Lane, of the Mounted Police, proceeded to Emu Plains to the house occupied by the wife of the first named prisoner; he had previously obtained the assistance of Serjeant Morrison, also of the Mounted Police, who secreted himself in Mrs. Polston's garden, whilst Lane stopped in the house; about half an hour before daylight the prisoners made up to the place, when they were immediately captured. Boorman was armed with a loaded pistol, but on being summoned to surrender, he gave himself up without resistance. They were the same day brought back to Windsor gaol, and have since been committed for trial for the escape. Polston was yesterday safely escorted to Parramatta gaol by Lane.

We have during the last week been visited by a continual succession of genial showers, which has made the face of nature assume a most cheerful aspect; the wheat has a very healthy appearance, except in a few spots of early sown, which is rather rank; the grass too is beginning to shoot, and the general appearance of this part of the country indicates a most abundant provision, both for man and beast. To-day (Saturday) we have been visited with a few transient gleams of sunshine, and I am much inclined to think the rain is going off. The wet weather has left the roads about here in a very bad state; I would particularly mention the road between this town and Richmond, which is almost impassable for any vehicle; two or three upsets have occurred to parties who are well acquainted with the road, and it would be a moral impossibility for a stranger safely to travel the same at night, without getting his team or other conveyance either bogged or capsized. Our District Council is expected to hold its primary meeting on the first Tuesday in September, and I have no doubt the state of the roads in the neighbourhood will meet with their earliest possible attention, but we must not expect everything to be done at once; our wants are many, and our resources, in the present depressed state of the country, anything but abundant, and a hard task will the council have to please every one, without encroaching too much upon their pockets.

LOWER HAWKESBURY.

Since we last addressed you, the weather has been generally rainy. The fore part of the last week was especially wet, so much so, indeed, that some entertained fears of another flood. From the quantity of water that has fallen, and which finds its way into the main river through the tributary streams, the Hawkesbury is swollen considerably, and as the rain has been very heavy to-day (Tuesday), and the water continues to cascade down the gullies and over the declivities, more especially as the indications overhead would seem to bespeak more rain, we are not at this moment prepared to divest our minds of the improbability of an August flood; we trust, however, that we shall be disappointed in this particular, as, from from the quantity of maize yet standing, as well as pulled, and still out, the consequences would be ruinous to many, whose main dependence is upon their corn crop, should the river overflow her banks. The wheat, we are happy to continue bulletin-ing, as "doing as favourably as can be expected;" indeed it never looked so generally promising. The rain has given a slight *spring* to the grasses, and the feed, which was beginning to get scarce, has once more shot up. The orchard is in full blossom, and with the verdant livery of spring, adds a freshness to the landscape, which is no less exhilirating to the senses than pleasing to view. From the Wollombi we learn that "the brook" is much swollen from the rain's effects, but we do not hear of its having occasioned any serious damage as yet.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

STATE OF THE COLONY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—The all pervading subject of the distressed condition of the colony, engrosses every man's attention who has a mind capable of reflecting. Experientia docet.

I have been a resident of these colonies twenty-one years, and am able to argue from experience.

There is no doubt there are a variety of causes, which, all combined, have tended to produce the present dreadfully depressed state of things here; but it is perfectly useless to take up your space in enumerating them. A few of these causes may be traced to the objectionable arrangements of the Home Government, (well intentioned they may have been, no doubt), but many, I am constrained say, that I conceive have originated in our own bad management and want of foresight.

My object is not to write a long letter, but to state in as few words as I can, that great relief may, I consider, be eventually given to us, if the Home Government would concede *unitedly* the two following things, namely—revive transportation to the colony, and allow *at the same time*, free grants of land to be given to newly arrived *married* settlers, in proportion (as you observe) to the cost of their passage out, and to the number of labourers they *should* introduce into the colony.

This you will say, is reviving the old system—so it is, with modifications; and what system worked better for the prosperity of the colony than the old one? If there were evils in that system, remedy them now in the best possible manner.

The points I mention are very simple to be acted upon. In the first place, we have all the requisite machinery ready without expense for carrying on the convict discipline, under (by experience) improved management. I mean that we have the necessary buildings, official offices, &c., and what is of vast importance, (with our six millions of sheep, and countless herds of cattle), we have plenty of good animal food to give the prisoners, which may be purchased for their subsistence at an exceedingly cheap rate, if the Government choose to keep them any time on public works on probation.

From an intimate acquaintance with Van Diemen's Land, I can add my opinion, as to the impossibility of long continuing to send, with good policy, convicts to that colony in such numbers as the Home Government are now doing, without most objectionably giving to that class an improper preponderance (if not in respect to actual numbers, at least in a moral point of view,) over the free inhabitants.

The settlers here, if transportation were revived, would, I have no doubt, eagerly avail themselves of the opportunity, if it were afforded them of receiving assigned prisoners as shepherds and farm labourers, and to the country people only should the convicts, in my opinion, be appointed, for I have always held it to be one of the very best features in the convict system, the assignment of the prisoners upon farms, away from the injurious influence of the towns, creating a separation whereby, if there is any disposition in the men to reform, they are kept from herding together with their old associates in crime, and making, in fact, every settler a superintendent over them, without expense to the Crown, and a superintendent too, generally speaking, of the very best description.

I am thoroughly convinced that the Home Government can never do better with the convicts than sending them here, either as respects the advantage to be derived to the prisoners themselves, with reference to their health, their food, their chance of reformation, and eventual well-doing in life, or the expenses attending the cognizance of them; and therefore I would tack the two subjects together, as they do a money bill.

With respect to the delivery of free grants of land, we, who have been old residents, and have undergone all the privations and annoyances of a bush life, know that the individual who relinquishes the comforts of a civilized state, richly deserves to be rewarded with a moderate portion of land from the Crown, such land indeed as he can *now* choose, if he undertakes to voyage with his family so many miles from his native land, makes up his mind to contend with all obstacles and difficulties, and engages to reclaim and cultivate the desert of this continent.

Were the Home Government to introduce the foregoing arrangements, they might tend also in a small degree to relieve Great Britain of some portion of the over-population, which the nation at home, it appears, is every day increasing: *for the bringing out of labourers should be made imperative, to entitle the settler to have any land awarded to him.* The former faults of the free-grant system might now be checked, as I would not advise the giving of land in proportion to capital imported, but, only for the expenditure (owing to the great distance) for the passage money of the settler, his family, and labourers. His money I would allow him to expend, if he chose, in purchasing further land, at five shillings per acre; and this most decidedly should be the upset price of all land to be sold by auction to the colonists: for there are millions, many tens of millions of acres of land, lying waste here, when by the introduction of settlers upon it, it would by degrees become cultivated and civilized, and the inhabitants would be daily consumers to a large amount of all the multifarious manufactures of Great Britain, at the same time that a mighty colony would silently be progressing in this hemisphere, adding an accumulation of power, wealth, and influence to the mother country; in fact, she herself would eventually reap advantages ten-fold:—for of what earthly use is the wilderness, under the present land regulations, lying unsaleable and waste?

Let us obtain, if possible, some of the surplus population from our native land, for it is really distressing to think of the tons of animal food continually thrown away, as it were, owing to the boiling-down system now in operation, when, according to the English papers, there are so many thousands of our countrymen wanting work, and absolutely starving in England.

I firmly believe with Dr. Bland, that the Home Government, if made fully aware (as it ought to be) of our true circumstances, would be willing to relieve us; and these arrangements would cost them nothing; and I also think, as he does, that with proper measures, the colony will some day be raised from its present depression, to a state of even greater (sounder) prosperity than it has ever yet enjoyed.

S.

Pyrmont, August 19.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Allow me to suggest, that all printed papers should be paged from the first page to last, successively, as with the *Government Gazette*; I see it has not been done thus far; but as so many pages *only* have yet issued, let the next printed paper be the continued page, and let an index be now kept by the Clerk of the Assembly, so that at the end of the session, we may know the contents, and be able to turn to them off hand—a few minutes with a pen will page the papers already printed.

Also let us have no abridged copies of English Acts adopted, copied at full length they ought to be; but all these acts of course with the Local Acts will go as usual in the *Government Gazette*.

I see the Governor describes our Legislative Assembly, and they themselves speak of it, as "the Council;" pray are they a Council or a "Legislative Assembly" meant as such Assembly within the intention of the 5th section of the 5th and 6th Wm. IV., c. 19, (Sir James Graham's Act); if the latter, why are they now called "a Council;" if they are not, what Assembly is referred to by that Act of Parliament? or is it that a Council and Assembly are synonymous terms? Perhaps you will say whether they are so in law.

Yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

[The following correspondence has been handed to us for publication.]

George-street, Sydney, 15th July, 1843.

May it please your Honors,—Agreeably to the promise I made to His Honor the Chief Justice on Wednesday last, I now venture to suggest to your Honors the necessity of some prompt measures being adopted for checking the wide spread of the impending ruin on almost all classes of the community of New South Wales.

The measures most likely to impede, and perhaps wholly, or to a considerable extent remove those evils are as follows:—First, that your Honors, by Rule of Court, to be promulgated with as little delay as possible, do reduce the number of Civil Terms of the Supreme Court from four to three Terms only in the present year, making the ensuing Term the last or final one; and next, to make (as by Rule XIII. of the rules published on 9th September, 1826,) all process for appearance of the defendant returnable on the first day of the first Term in the year 1844, but with this addition, viz.—to allow eight days for filing the declaration after the return of process.

Those measures are, as your Honors well know, within the scope of your Honors' jurisdiction, and are in my judgment, if adopted, calculated to revive the present depressed state of the country, and enhance the value of every description of property in it.

Should the above suggestions be carried into effect, I anticipate that they will prove equally beneficial to debtor and creditor, for I believe that nearly all are changing sides in those two opposite characters.

With, &c.,

D. POOLE.

To their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Sydney Law Society, July 26th, 1843.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the members of the Law Society to communicate to your Honors their opinions upon the proposals contained in a letter, and enclosed, which you did them the honor to forward for their consideration.

The Society was not able to concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Poole, that the pecuniary difficulties under which this colony labours at this time would be effectually removed by expunging the fourth Term of the present year; and they are unable to believe that the Court would feel entitled to adopt so grave a measure without such previous notice as would enable the suitors to regulate their business and engagements. The Society at the same time takes the liberty of bringing under the notice of your Honors, an opinion they believe to be very generally entertained

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1520678

by the members of the profession, that it would be of great advantage to the suitors of the Court, and also to the profession, if the business of the Court were as formerly disposed of during three Terms in each year. It occurred to the late Chief Justice, Sir Francis Forbes, that the too frequent sittings of the Court were incompatible with the general conduct of business, and the due investigation of cases intended for trial; and, after a very careful inquiry of such of the members of the profession as were capable of affording information on the subject, discontinued the fourth Term, making a large summer or Christmas vacation.

This arrangement was found, not only to be unobjectionable, but to operate most advantageously in the management of that business (not the least important) that is conducted out of Court, and which the long vacations in England has ever been found essential to the disposal of. Since the introduction of Circuit Courts into the colony, a long vacation is of still greater importance, and it is felt that the present almost continued sittings of the Court have been found most oppressive, and the cause of great and unavoidable irregularities in practice.

It will be observed, that the Society have confined their attention to such reasons for a proposed change in the practice of the Court as promote the efficient conduct of the business of its practitioners and suitors.

With regard to the other motives for a change, which are referred to by Mr. Poole, the Society would respectfully suggest, that whatever reason may exist, either general or peculiarly, circumstances for placing impediments in the way of creditors enforcing their rights with precipitancy or harshness, they are rather subjects for legislative than judicial consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Your Honors' most obedient humble Servant,
GEORGE J. ROGERS,
Hon. Sec.

To their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Perceiving in the *Colonial Observer* of August 23, a letter signed "Francis Fairplay," in which a charge of the most serious nature is made against us—a charge which, if allowed to pass without reply, would be calculated to make the most unjust and injurious impressions, both with respect to your impartiality as public journalists, and our professional integrity; being no less an one than that of *burking* (to use the writer's own elegant phrase) the speeches of the honorable members to whom you may entertain feelings of dislike—we unhesitatingly give such an accusation our unqualified denial.

In no single instance have we intentionally misrepresented any statements made in the Council Chamber. We have endeavoured to discharge our duty to the best of our ability, and that ability is confessed even by Mr. "Fairplay," who says that the speeches of some of the members are reported *verbatim et literatim* by us. Doubtless there may have been instances in which we have misunderstood the sentiments expressed. In consequence of our unfavourable position in the gallery, (the door from it opening directly into the street)—the noise made by strangers—the slamming of doors—and the low and indistinct tone in which some of the unprofessional members address the House, occasional inaccuracies are unavoidable; but apart from all honorable feeling, we are too anxious, in the present depressed state of things, to retain our engagements in your office, wilfully to give incorrect reports of any speeches or proceedings at which we may be present, knowing that if we were to be guilty of such impropriety we should subject ourselves to your displeasure, and incur the risk of losing our employment.

It may appear to persons who are unacquainted with the conduct of a daily newspaper (as the writer of the letter alluded to evidently is) an easy matter to report a six hours' debate in full, in the columns of a paper published on the day following such debate; but those who know anything of the subject will at once acknowledge its impracticability. A speaker of not more than ordinary rapidity of utterance, will, in the course of an hour, deliver an address which will fill when printed at least three columns; and as the House usually sits about six hours, a report of the evening's debate will occupy above eighteen columns. To publish the proceedings in full would therefore require greater space than the *Sydney Morning Herald* could afford.

Not only would the want of room preclude the possibility of inserting such a voluminous report, but also the shortness of the time allowed for transcribing our notes. In this inventive age it is possible that machinery may be contrived to supersede the old fashioned and slow method of travelling with pen and ink over paper, and to write eighteen columns of a closely printed newspaper in the short period of five or six hours; but in the absence of such desirable invention, we must confess our inability to furnish, within the time allotted to us, such reports as those required by Mr. Fairplay.

Having, we hope, shown the impossibility of complying with the wish of the *Observer's reasonable* correspondent, it may perhaps be desirable to point out the course generally adopted by us in reporting the proceedings of Council. When a motion is brought forward we endeavour to give a full report of the mover's speech, as that is generally the most important feature of the debate; we then condense the remarks of the speakers that follow, taking care to give all the most prominent arguments urged on either side. Those honorable members who address the House at a late hour generally have the shortest reports, as it is frequently necessary that the form should go to press before we can write out our notes.

Hoping that these statements will have the effect of convincing you of the groundless nature of the charge brought against us,

We are, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
PETER ROBERTSON,
J. H. PALMER,
C. St. JULIAN,
F. MUDIE.

We cannot take leave of Mr. Fairplay without congratulating him upon his happy choice of a medium through which to attack us. He could hardly have chosen a more fitting one than the *impartial Observer*. As an instance of *its* impartiality, we may mention that in reporting the debate upon Dr. Nicholson's motion with reference to the engagement of an agent to promote the interests of the colony at home, the honorable mover's speech was most cruelly *burked*, being compressed into two lines and a half; while another Doctor, although he spoke about the same time, has a report occupying one column of the *Observer*. Our *partiality* may be seen by a reference to Friday's *Herald*, in which paper we have reported the speeches of both gentlemen, each occupying two-thirds of a column.

AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE.

Expertus vacuum Dædalus aëra
Pennis non homini datis.
Perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor.
Nil mortalibus arduum est:
Cœlum ipsum petimus stultitia.—Hor.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—On first glancing at the woodcut representation of the above vehicle *in motion*, as it is represented in the *Herald*, of the 14th instant, I was for a moment forcibly impressed with the likeness it seemed to bear to the complicated and incomprehensible figure of the vision described in the tenth chapter of Ezekiel. With a few touches from fancy, the resemblance might be made to appear to some minds perfectly correct. Of course every mind, from its peculiar construction, will conceive of that vision in its own way, and so endow it with ideal similitudes according as the mind is struck by the images presented to it for comparison. There are the wings, the apparent wheels within weels; when the wings move the wheels move; and, I have no doubt, when this monstrous hippogriff reaches the meridian of Sydney, you will even see the appearance of "men's hands under the wings," waving their white handkerchiefs, still warm from the iron of the laundress. Indeed, if the machinist will only place a few ornaments here and there, and a fix a figure-head, as in ships, on the various angles of this vessel—for it seems to be multangular—you may imagine at once the picture to be a mock representation of the Prophet's vision. So much for the print!

But when I came to read the description of the mechanism of this carriage taken from the *Atlas*, I was uncharitably tempted to believe the contriver had been studying Bishop Wilkins's "World in the Moon," and his "Dædalus, or Mechanical Inventions." Even the description appears to bear, in many respects, a striking family likeness to some of that learned and ingenious Bishop's propositions.

Accordingly, that you may judge for yourselves, and to add to the amusement of such of your readers as delight in aerial architecture and love to build castles in the air, as well as to bear out the truth of the sacred maxim—"there is nothing new under the sun"—I have sent herewith a few extracts from the works to which I have alluded; you will recollect they were published more than two hundred years ago; the Bishop having been the founder of the Royal Society of London.

When any new discovery is made, or paradox proposed, now-a-days, we are so accustomed to the frequency of the surprising novelties which result from mechanical skill, and mechanical reasoning, that we wonder less ourselves at the amazing strangeness of the discoveries, than wonder how the ancients would wonder if they were once more admitted suddenly to be spectators of any of the present grand and complex examples of the progress and extent of human invention. This anxiety on our part to know how others would feel on such and such occasions, appears to me to arise from one of the laws of that mysterious chain of sympathy which binds in one every member of the great human family, however remotely distant in time, or widely scattered in space. It is never broken—death itself is unable to disunite the feelings of the living from an interest in the dead—the universal chord of charity and love which makes the living one, vibrates even into the grave. Social love gives the only zest to the greatest part of our enjoyments; and he who would truly relish the pleasures which life affords, and derive pleasure from life in all its aspects, must relish it in fellowship. The charms scattered around us would lose half their interest and loveliness if we were doomed to gaze on them alone. In contemplating the vast and various sublimities of nature, admiring her beauties, or pondering over the magnitude of mechanical contrivance, the involuntary exclamations of awe, delight, or wonder, frequently burst from the lips of the solitary admirer, as if the heart were struggling, according to the heavenly law of sympathy, to impart a share of its enjoyment to some one who could feel and appreciate the pleasure like himself. Under the impulse of this social principle, I confess on one occasion to have found myself invoking my horse to admire with me the radiance, the glory, and the transcendent beauty of the setting sun from the top of a mountain. This is a tribute, one of the few tributes, which selfishness willingly pays to social love.

So it is when we exclaim, what would the ancients say, if they only saw this prodigy? Our wish to know what they would think shows our wish to share our present pleasure with them.

But the ancients had their wondrous inventions *too*; most of them, it is true, are now lost: yet we find allusions in many authors to *inventions* of a nature which we, *even* we, can scarcely credit or comprehend. We cannot understand the power which conveyed the enormous blocks of stone from the quarries of Upper Egypt, nor that which raised them after transportation, to the tops of the Pyramids. Dædalus made automatons that could walk, wink, and breathe.—Diodor. Sic. iv. 77., Palæphat. Fab. Nar. Lib i. Archytas, the friend and tutor of Plato, made a dove which could fly. The colossal statue of the sun, at Rhodes, which was nearly 110 feet high, has given the moderns no little thought to discover by what power it was raised and placed on its feet. These few observations will suffice to show that the ancients were acquainted with powers of which we are ignorant. But to the Bishop's predictions.

The first extract is from his "World in the Moon," Prop. ix., entitled—"*That it is possible for some of our posterity to find out a conveyance to the other world, and if there be inhabitants there, to have commerce with them.*"

P. 118. "It is a pretty notion to this purpose, mentioned by Albertus de Saxonia (Phys. l. 3. 2. art. 2. 6.) and out of him, Francis Mendoza (Viridar. l. 4. prop. 47.) that the air is, in some parts of it, navigable. And that upon this static principle, any brass or iron vessel, suppose a kettle, whose substance is much heavier than that of the water, yet being filled with the lighter air, it will swim upon it, and not sink. To suppose a cup, or wooden vessel, upon the outward borders of this elementary air, the cavity of it being filled with fire, or rather ætherial air, it must of necessity, upon the same ground, remain swimming there, and of itself can no more fall than an empty ship can sink, &c.

P. 127. "If it be here enquired what means there may be conjectured, for our ascending beyond the sphere of the earth's magnetical vigour, I answer—

"1. It is not perhaps impossible that a man may be able to fly by the application of wings to his own body,—as angels are pictured, as Mercury and Dædalus are feigned, and as hath been attempted by divers; particularly by a Turk in Constantinople, as Busbequius relates.

"2. If there be such a great bird in Madagascar, as Marcus Polus, the Venetian, mentions, (lib. 3. c. 40.) the feathers in whose wings are twelve feet long, which can soop up a horse and his rider, or an elephant, as our kites do a mouse; why then, it is but teaching one of these to carry a man, and he may ride up thither, as Ganymede does, upon an eagle.

"Or if neither of these ways will serve, yet I do seriously, and upon good grounds, affirm it possible to make a flying chariot; in which a man may sit, and give such a motion unto it, as shall convey him through the air. And this might perhaps be made large enough to carry divers men at the same time, together with food for their *viaticum*, and commodities for traffic. It is not the bigness of anything in this kind that can hinder its motion, if the motive faculty be answerable thereunto. We see a great ship swims as well as a small cork; and an eagle flies in the air as well as a little gnat.

"This engine may be contrived from the same principles by which Archytas made a wooden dove, and Regiomontanus a wooden eagle.

"I conceive it were no difficult matter, if a man had leisure, to show more particularly the means of composing it.

"The perfecting of such an invention would be of such excellent use, that it were enough not only to make a man famous, but the age also in which he lives. For besides the strange discoveries that he might occasion in this other world (the moon), it would be also of inconceivable advantage for travelling, above any other conveyance that is now in use.

"So, notwithstanding these seeming impossibilities, it is likely enough that there may be *a means invented of journeying to the moon*; and how happy shall they be that are first successful in this attempt?"

The next passages are from chapters vi., vii., and viii., entitled "Dædalus, or Mechanical Motions:"—

"The volant, or flying automata, are such mechanical contrivances as have a self-motion, whereby they are carried aloft in the open air, like the flight of birds. Such was that wooden dove, made by Archytas, a citizen of Tarentum, and one of Plato's acquaintance; and that wooden eagle, framed by Regiomontanus, at Noremberg, which, by way of triumph, did fly out of the city to Charles the Fifth. This latter author is also reported to have made an iron fly,—quæ ex artificis manu egressa, convivas circumvolitavit, tandemque veluti defessa in domini manus reversa est; which, when he invited any of his friends, would fly to each of them round the table, and at length, as being weary, return to its master. (Diog. Laert., lib. 8. Pet. Crinitus de honest. discip., l. 17., c. 12. Ramus Schol. Mathem., l. 2. Dubartus's Six Days, 1. W. 1. Dee., Preface to Euclid.)

"Cardan (De Variet Rerum, 12, 58) seems to doubt the possibility of any such contrivance: his reason is, because the instruments of it must be firm and strong, and consequently they will be too heavy to be carried by their own force; 'but yet,' says he, 'if it be a little helped in the first rising, and if there be any wind, to assist in the flight, then there is nothing to hinder, but that such motions may be possible.' So that he doth in effect grant as much as may be sufficient for the truth and credit of those ancient relations; and to distrust them without a stronger argument, must needs argue a blind and perverse incredibility. As for his objection concerning the heaviness of the materials in such an invention, it may be answered, that it is easy to contrive such springs and other instruments, whose strength shall much exceed their heaviness. Nor can he show any cause why their mechanical motions may not be as strong, though not so lasting as the natural strength of living creatures.

"Scaliger (Subtil Exercit. 326) conceives the framing of such volant automata to be very easy. Volantis columbæ machinulam, cujus auctorem Archytam bradunt vel faccillime profiteri audes. Those ancient motions were thought to be contrived by the force of some included air; so Gellius (Noct. Attic. l. 10, cap. 12) ita erat scilicet libramentis suspensum, et aura spiritus inclusa, atque occulta concitum, &c. So if there had been some lamp or other fire within it which might produce such a forcible rarefaction as should give a motion to the whole frame.

"But this may be better performed by the strength of some such spring as is commonly used in watches. This spring may be applied unto one wheel which shall give an equal motion to both wings, these wings having unto each of them another smaller spring, by which they may be contracted and lifted up; so that being forcibly depressed by the strength of the great and stronger spring, and lifted up again by the other two; according to this supposition, it is easy to conceive how the motion of flight may be performed and continued.

"The wings may be made either of several substances joined, like the feathers in an ordinary fowl, as Dædalus is feigned to contrive them, according to that in the poet,

—— ignotas animum dimittit in artes,
Naturamque novat, nam ponit in ordine pennas
A minimo captas longam breviore sequente
Ut clivo crevisse putes, &c.
OVID MET. l. 8.

Or else of one continuate substance, like those of bats. In framing of both which, the best guidance is to follow as near as may be, the direction of nature, this being but an imitation of a natural work. Now in both these the strength of each part is proportioned to the force of its employment. But nothing in this kind can be perfectly determined without a particular trial.

"Though the composing of such motions may be a sufficient reward to any one's industry in the searching after them, as being in themselves of excellent curiosity, yet there are some other inventions depending upon them of more general benefit and greater importance. For if there be any such artificial contrivances that can fly in the air, as is evident from the former relations, together with grounds here specified, and I doubt not may be easily effected by a diligent and ingenious artificer, then it will clearly follow, that it is possible also for a man to fly himself; it being easy from the same grounds, to frame an instrument wherein any one may sit, and give such motion unto it, as shall convey him aloft through the air; than which there is not any imaginable invention, that could prove of greater benefit to the world, or glory to the author; and, therefore, it may justly deserve their inquiry, who have both leisure and means for such experiments, &c.

"And as to a flyingchariot, which may be so contrived as to carry a man within it,—and though the strength of a spring might perhaps be serviceable for the motion of this engine, yet it were better to have it assisted by the labour of some intelligent mover, as the heavenly orbs are supposed to be turned. And, therefore, if it were made big enough to carry sundry persons together, then each of them in their several turns might successively labour in the causing of this motion, which thereby would be much more constant and lasting than it could otherwise be, if it did wholly depend on the strength of the same person. This contrivance being as much to be preferred before any of the other as swimming in a ship before swimming in the water.

"The chief difficulties against the possibility of any such contrivance may be fully removed in the resolution of these two queries.

"1. Whether an engine of such capacity and weight may be supported by so thin and light a body as the air?

"2. Whether the strength of the persons within it may be sufficient for the motion of it?

"I. Concerning the first, when Callias (Vitruv. Archit. x. 22.) was required by the men of Rhodes, to take up that great helepolis, brought against them by Demetrius (as he had done before unto some less, which he himself had made) he answered that it could not be done. Nonnulla enim sunt quæ in exemplaribus videntur similia, cum autem crescere cœperunt, dilabuntur. So Ramus. Schol. Mathem, l. 1: Because those things that appear probable in lesser models, when they are increased to a greater proportion, do thereby exceed the power of art, &c. Thus, though the air may be able to uphold some lesser bodies, as those of birds, yet when the quantity of them is increased to any great extension, it may justly be doubted, whether they will not exceed the proportion that is naturally required unto such kind of bodies.

"To this I answer, that the engine can never be too big or too heavy, if the space which it possesses in the air, and the motive faculty in the instrument, be answerable to its weight, &c.

"So that the chief inference from this argument and example, doth imply only thus much, that it is very difficult to contrive any such motive power as shall be answerable to the greatness of the weight of such an instrument as is here discoursed of; which doth not at all impair the truth to be maintained; for, if the possibility of such a motion be yielded, we need not make any scruple of granting the difficulty of it—it is this must add a glory to the invention: and yet this will not perhaps seem so very difficult to any one who hath but diligently observed the flight of some other birds, particularly of a kite—how he will swim up and down in the air, sometimes at a great height, and presently again lower, guiding himself by his train, with his wings extended without any sensible motion of them, and all this when there is only some gentle breath of air stirring, without the help of any strong, forcible wind. Now, I say, if that very fowl, which is none of the lightest, can so easily move itself up and down in the air, without so much as stirring the wings of it, certainly then it is not improbable but that when all the due proportions of such an engine are found out, and when men by long practice have arrived to any skill and experience, they will be able in this, as well as in many other things, to come very near unto the imitation of nature.

"As it is in those bodies which are carried on the water, though they be never so big or so ponderous—suppose equal to a city or a whole island—yet they will swim on the top, if they be but anything lighter than so much water as is equal to them in bigness. (Sen. Nat. Quæst. l. 25.) So likewise is it in the bodies that are carried in the air. It is not their greatness, though never so immense, that can hinder their being supported in that light element, if we suppose them to be extended into a proportionable space of air. And as from the former experiments, Archimedes hath composed a subtile science in his book *De Insidentibus Humido*, concerning the weight of any heavy body, in reference to the water wherein it is; so from the particular trial of these other experiments, that are here enquired after, it is possible to raise a new science, concerning the extension of bodies, in comparison to the air, and motive faculties by which they are to be carried, &c.

"II. The other doubt was, whether the strength of the other persons within it, will be sufficient for the moving of this engine? I answer, the main difficulty and labour of it will be in the raising of it from the ground; near unto which, the earth's attractive vigour is of greatest efficacy. But for the better effecting of this, it may be helped by the strength of winds and by taking its first rise from some mountain or other high place. When once it is aloft in the air, the motion of it will be easy, as it is in the flight of all kind of birds, which being at any great distance from the earth, are able to continue their motion for a long time and way with little labour or weariness, &c. &c.

"The uses of such a chariot may be various; besides the discoveries which might be thereby made in the lunary world, it would be serviceable also for the conveyance of a man to any remote place of this earth: as suppose to the Indies or antipodes. For when once it was elevated for some few miles, so as to be above that orb of magnetic virtue, which is carried about by the earth's diurnal revolution, it might then be very easily and speedily directed to any particular place of this great globe, &c., &c.

"There are divers other particulars to be more fully enquired after for the perfecting of such a flying chariot; as concerning the proportion of the wings, both for the length and breadth, in comparison to the weight which is to be carried by them, as also concerning those special contrivances whereby the strength of these wings may be severally applied either to ascent, descent, progressive, or a turning motion; all which, and divers the like enquiries, can only be resolved by particular experiments, &c.

"He that would regularly attempt any thing to this purpose, should observe this progress in his experiments: he should first make enquiry what kind of wings would be most useful to this end—those of a bat being the most easily imitable; and perhaps nature did by them purposely intend some intimation to direct us in such experiments—that creature being not properly a bird, because not amongst the *ovipara*, to imply that other kind of creatures are capable of flying as well as birds; and if any should attempt it, that would be the best pattern for imitation."

Thus far the Bishop.
I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c.,
ROBIN GOODFELLOW.
East Maitland, August 16th.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

MR. BLACKMAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Saddlery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Cambrics, Shawls, Muslins, &c.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Saddlery, Lamps, Ironmongery, Nails, Woolbagging, Decanters, Umbrellas, Linen-drapery, &c.

MR. STUBBS.—On the premises at 12 o'clock, Lease of Cottage at Billy Blue's Point, with Furniture, &c.

MR. HEYDON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Plaster of Paris, Timber, Blocks, Deadeyes, Ship's Truss, &c.

MR. S. SOLOMONS.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Pictures, Dressing Cases, Harness, Knives and Forks, Fenders, Files, Rope, and Salmon.

COUNTRY SALES.

MR. BURRILL.—At Liverpool, September 1, Publican's Stock in Trade, Household Furniture, &c.

At Windsor, September 2, A Farm on the Bulga Road, near Patrick's Plains.

On the Homebush Race Course, September 14, the Racer "Marchioness."

RICHMOND RIVER.

THE *HOPE*, 60 tons, will sail for the above on Thursday, the 31st instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Albion Wharf. 2936

FOR THE M'LEAY RIVER AND KEMPSEY.

THE fine fast-sailing cutter *ISABELLA*, now discharging at Mr. Dalgarno's, Union Wharf, and will be ready to leave for the above places on Thursday Morning. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board.

To Let, at No. 1, Bay-street, Pyrmont, two excellent two storied dwelling-houses, with a detached kitchen; one of them fit for a public-house; rent moderate. Apply to James Liddell, on the premises. 2569

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

THE fine fast Schooner *PHŒBE*, burthen 90 tons, to sail positively on the 5th of September, having superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, or to Mr. William Brown, corner of Sussex and Bathurst streets. 2931

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT,
(Warranted the 1st vessel: to sail on the 10th September.)

THE fine A1 fast-sailing brig *VICTORIA*, 220 tons, R. Sinclair, commander. This vessel is admirably adapted for the conveyance of stock. Has very superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, and is under positive engagement to sail on the above date. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; to Messrs. Ecclestou and Hirst; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
2968 Queen-street.

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND.
Under engagement with H. M. Government to sail on the 30th instant.

THE FINE BRIG *CITY OF SYDNEY*, A1, 106 tons, Captain Daniel G. Munro. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board, or to
J. B. METCALFE.
August 29. 2956

BATHURST MEETING.

AT a meeting of the undersigned inhabitants of the town and districts of Bathurst and Carcoar, it was unanimously resolved, that a general meeting of their inhabitants be convened, to assemble at Mrs. Black's Inn, Bathurst, on Friday, at Twelve o'clock, the 1st proximo, for the purpose of petitioning His Excellency the Governor and the Legislative Council to postpone the operation of the "District Council," in consequence of the unprecedented *distressed* state of these *districts* and the *country generally*:—

Edwin Park, Chairman.
Henry Perrier, Woodside
David Perrier
J. W. Lowe
David Kennedy
Thomas Piper
A. H. K. Ranken
Thomas Paine
H. S. Forrester
Archibald Campbell
George A. Lord
Hugh Hamilton
Edgar Cox
Gilbert Wright
Thomas D. Ayer
T. M. Sloman

Here follow many other signatures. 2937

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES STOCK.

PARTIES desirous of disposing of their shares in the above named Bank, are requested to send their lowest terms of sale, addressed B. G., *Herald* Office. 2954

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

AS ECONOMY and the Reduction of our Imports seem now to be the confessed panacea for all our ills, there never was a better opportunity for putting these theories in practice than the present. It being the intention of the undersigned to furnish FIRST-RATE CLOTHING, made to order, at prices that will effectually prevent the necessity of purchasing English made.

SECOND QUALITY, MADE TO ORDER.

	£	s.	d.
Dress Coats	2	5	0
Frock ditto	2	12	6
Cassimere or Valencia Vests	0	12	0
Ditto or Buckskin Trousers	1	1	0
Black or Fancy Satin Vests	0	16	0
Blue Cloth Jackets	1	8	0

FIRST QUALITY, MADE TO ORDER.

This is warranted equal in cut, make, and quality, to any turned out of the far famed West End Trades of London.

	£	s.	d.
Dress Coats, silk lined	3	7	6
Frock ditto ditto	3	15	0
Black Dress Trousers	1	10	0
Cassimere or Buckskin ditto	1	8	6
Black or fancy Satin Vests	1	1	0
Cassimere or Valencia ditto	0	15	6
Blue Cloth Jackets	2	2	0

Velvet collars and edging charged extra.

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

	£	s.	d.
Shooting Coats	1	15	0
Trousers	0	14	6

☞ To avoid giving offence, it must be observed, without exception, the terms are CASH on delivery.

Gentlemen residing in the interior can be supplied by sending the height and chest measure, with an *order* on their town agent for payment.

H. HAYES,
Tailor and Draper, four doors north of the Royal Hotel, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET,

A genteel Cottage Residence, consisting of six rooms, detached kitchen, pantry, stable coach-house, and well of water. Also, apartments for offices near the Royal Hotel. Terms moderate.
August 29. 2976

CABINET PIANO.

FOR SALE, a very superior and handsome six octave Piano, at a moderate price. The above is worthy the attention of any Lady or Gentleman requiring a really good instrument. *For cards of address apply to J. T. Hendy, at the Herald office.* 2957

MR. E. S. HALL begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has entered into arrangements with Mr. Nicholas James, of George-street, to assist and co-operate with him as an accountant generally, and for the winding up of estates, whether of Insolvents or Intestates, and that any business relating thereto, sent to Mr. James's Office, by Mr. Hall's friends, will promote the interest of the latter, and engage his best attention to their speedy settlement.

Mr. James's Office 45 George-street, opposite Messrs. T. and M. Woolley's.
August 28.

The undersigned, in referring to the above advertisement, avails himself of the opportunity thus afforded of returning his sincere thanks to all parties, both professional and commercial, who have so liberally supported him with their interest since he commenced the business of an accountant. His arrangements with Mr. Hall will henceforth secure unremitting attention to every department of the business, and N. J. therefore solicits a continuance of the patronage of the public, with confidence that they will be enabled to afford entire satisfaction in the conduct of such business as may be entrusted to their management.
NICHOLAS JAMES.
George-street, August 28. 2963

SINGING CLASSES.

MR. JOHNSON, Organist of St. James's Church, begs to announce that he intends opening classes for teaching the theory of Music and Singing, at his residence, College-street, Hyde Park, the first of which will be commenced on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at eight o'clock, and will meet every Tuesday and Friday at the same hour.

A class for the convenience of young ladies attending school during the day, will meet at five o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Terms and particulars may be obtained at Mr. Johnson's residence, College-street, Hyde Park. 2971

GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, PHILLIP-STREET.

THE numerous disengaged list comprises:—

MALES.

Tutors	Butlers
Coachmen	Grooms
Gardeners	Cooks
Ploughmen	Farm labourers
Shepherds	Hutkeepers, &c

Mechanics of every description and proficiency.

FEMALES.

Governesses	Nursery Governesses
Housekeepers	Housemaids
Nurses	Nursemaids
Needlewomen	Laundresses
Cooks	General House Servants, &c.

Every possible attention is paid to post free applications, whether for males or females. Office hours from 9 till 5 daily. The annual subscription is for town residents, £1 1s.; for the country, £1 11s. 6d.; non-subscribers' fee—country, 5s.; town, 2s. 6d., payable on application.
FREDERICK JOHNSON,
2988 General Agency Office, Phillip-street.

MONTHLY WAGES TABLE.
(No. 4.)

ABSTRACT of the Rates of Wages given at this Office, since the publication of Table No. 3.:—

MALES. (Per Annum.)

	£	s.		£	s.
Tutors	25	0	to	35	0
Butlers	18	0		25	0
Cooks (male)	18	0		30	0
Coachmen	20	0		25	0
Grooms	16	0		20	0
General Servants	17	0		21	0
Gardeners	20	0		25	0
Ploughmen	16	0			
Farm Labourers	14	0		15	0
Shepherds	14	0		15	0
Hutkeepers	13	0			

Labourers 8s. per week.

The wages of Mechanics remain as last quoted, but scarcely any demand exists.

FEMALES. (Per Annum.)

	£	s.		£	s.
Governesses	25	0	to	35	0
Nursery Governess	12	0		18	0
Housekeepers	14	6		18	4
Ladies' Maids	12	12		13	13
*Housemaids	10	0		15	0
Nurses	10	0		15	0
Nursemaids	8	0		10	8
Needlewomen	10	0		12	0
General House Servants	10	8		15	12
Cooks	14	0		19	4
†Laundresses	12	0		15	12
Married Couples as Farm Servants	22	10		28	0
Ditto ditto as House Servants	25	0		35	0

* Average £12.
† This branch of female economy fast uniting with that of Housemaid.

All Letters to be post-paid, and the Office Fees to be paid on application.

NOTE.—The Office hours are now from 9 till 5 daily, instead of from 10 till 3 as formerly.
J. FREDERICK JOHNSON,
2587 General Agency-Office, Phillip street.

SELLING OFF.

H. JOHNSON, corner of George and Market streets, being about to decline the Cabinet and Upholstery business, will sell off the remainder of his stock, at unprecedented low prices.

He has on hand the largest stock of floorcloth in the colony, which he will cut to any size at five shillings per yard.

Cane seat chairs, of superior make, from five shillings each. Full sized horse-hair mattresses, from fifty shillings.

H. J. has a suite of rosewood furniture for a drawing-room, comprising a very handsome lounge, eight sweep-back chairs, a pair of box ottomans, and a loo table. They are of London make, and cost sixty guineas, but are now to be sold for £30; with a variety of other articles equally low.

To Boot and Shoe manufacturers H. J. begs to intimate, that he has several invoices of boots and shoes imported in the *Fanny*, *Standerings*, and *Artemis*, which he will be happy to dispose of to the trade upon liberal terms. If these latter are not shortly disposed of, they will be retailed to the public at invoice prices. 2935

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, being about to retire from business, in consequence of ill health, begs leave to return thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage he has experienced at their hands during the last six years: at the same time, he begs to acquaint those indebted to him that, unless their accounts are settled within one month from this date, legal measures will be resorted to, to enforce payment,
JOHN BEAUMONT,
Cedar Yard, Bathurst-street.
August 29.

N.B.—J. B. has on hand, a small quantity of cedar, of excellent quality, ready cut, which he will be enabled to sell cheap, for cash. 2933

COLONIAL MANUFACTURED RAZORS at 15s. per pair, and of warranted quality, being made of pure silver steel, imported expressly for the purpose; pen, castrating, butchers', bush (with and without instruments), pruning, and every other description of Knives, always on hand, or made to order at a few hours' notice.

Elastic laced stockings for varicose veins, weak legs, &c., knee caps, ankle pieces, and every other description of surgical bandage. Trusses, on Cole's, Salmon and Ody's, Egg's, and every other principle.

Read's enema apparatus, in brass and Britannia-metal, at 20s. per case, complete: at
T. MAPPIN AND CO.'S,
George-street,
Opposite the Old Treasury.
August 28. 2975

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 28th August, 1843.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock on Thursday, the 31st instant, for the supply of a sufficient number of picks, spades, and such other implements as may be required to serve one hundred labourers, to work on the streets of the City.

The tenders must set forth the number and description of the several articles required, and the price of each; and the person tendering must be prepared to furnish the implements on Saturday, the 2nd September next, by twelve o'clock at noon.

Particulars may be obtained at the City Surveyor's Office, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a.m., and 1, p.m.
JOHN RAE,
2980 Town Clerk.

PIANOFORTE TUNING AND REPAIRING.

A. C. HALLIER begs to inform the public of Sydney, that from the long experience he has acquired in the branch of pianoforte tuning, which has given such general satisfaction in the colony, and the strong recommendations he has obtained from some of the most eminent of the profession, allows him to hope for a share of the public support and patronage. Apply at Mr. Moffitt's, stationer, Pitt-street.

Terms for single tunings, in Sydney, Five Shillings. 2940

ON SALE at the stores of the Undersigned—
Hysonskin tea, in chests and half-chests
Congou in ditto ditto
Caper in half-chests
Twankay in ditto
Hyson and Pekoe in boxes
Souchong in chests and boxes.
GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.
Bent-street, August 28. 2767

TO MILKMEN AND COWKEEPERS.

NOW LANDING, ex *William*, one thousand bushels fresh Bran.
HENRY FISHER.
City Depôt Customs Buildings, Aug 29. 2978

FINE Table Rice three-farthings per pound. In domestic expenses economy should be observed at present; Hotel-keepers, Families, Settlers, and all large consumers of Grocery Stores, would positively effect a *most material saving* by purchasing of the undersigned, who are enabled to sell on most advantageous terms—the result of pursuing the system they first commenced with, and through conducting their business under little or no expense. A trial will prove the asserted fact.
JOHN FEARNLEY AND CO.,
Grocery and Provision Store,
Opposite the site of the Old Gaol,
2936 Lower George-street.

GROCERS' SUGAR.

ON SALE at the stores of the undersigned *Grocers' Sugar*, in excellent condition—the best sample in the market.
2948 A. & S. LYONS.

FOR SALE,—Woolpacks, Woolbagging, Tarpaulings, Canvas, and Dunbar's Ale and Porter, just arrived. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
2950 No. 1, Lower George-street.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

THE BEST PRICE given for second-hand Clothes, Misfits, Writing-desks, Dressing-cases, Fowling-pieces, and miscellaneous property of every description, by
R. M. LINDSAY.
117, Kent-street, north of Erskine-street.

N.B.—A note addressed to the above—parties attended at their own residences. 2946

WANTED, a Servant Man, to wait at table and make himself generally useful. Also, a Female Cook. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, to Mrs. Saul Lyons, Pitt-street. 2817

WANTED, a respectable female to take the entire management of the house of two gentlemen; a good salary will be given, and reference as to character required. Apply to Mr. Moore, Court House, King-street. 2961

MR. HUGH TAYLOR, agent for the proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* newspaper, begs that the subscribers at Parramatta who do not receive their papers on the day of publication will please to communicate the same to him.

N. B.—H. T. has received positive instructions to sue all parties whose arrears amount to twelve months' subscription.
No. 5, Macquarie-street, Parramatta.
August 29. 2941

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

CERTAIN portions of property having been advertised for sale by public auction, at the Saloon of the Royal Hotel, on TO-MORROW EVENING, by Mr. Stubbs: I hereby respectfully notify, that it is my intention to claim by all lawful means my right and title to dower, to each of which of the following properties I have a legal right. The three first lots are advertised as above-mentioned.

1. All that estate, consisting of twenty acres, with a two story house, situate at the entrance of Lane Cove River and now let to the family of the late Dr. M'Lean.
2. A house in Castlereagh street, lately let at £75 per annum, and was in the occupation of Mr. Johnson, and latterly Mr. Russell.
3. Thirty acres at Lane Cove.

The following are not alluded to in the above advertisement of Mr. Stubbs.

4. A house in Port Macquarie, William-street, now in the possession of John Williams.
5. Fifty acres of land, adjoining the Darling Mills, Parramatta.
6. Allotment of land at Ultimo, in the possession of Mr. Robert Hancock.
7. Twenty five allotments in the Village of Concord.
8. Eight hundred acres of land at Cotton Valley, County of Argyle.
9. Eight hundred and twelve acres of land at the Town of Kempsey, M'Leay River.
10. Eight hundred acres at Port Macquarie, River Hastings.

The mark of
ELIZABETH + ONIONS,
Castlereagh-street South.
Witness—RICHARD ONIONS.
Sydney, August 28. 2972

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF DR. FATTORINI.

THE Creditors of the above are informed, that a special meeting of the above Insolvent, for examination, will be held in the Insolvent Court, at half past one, on Wednesday next, when their attendance is requested.
JAMES TEMPLETON, Trustee.
August 28. 2943

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.—The Labourers' Benefit Society is broke up, and they wish to draw out the total amount of money that is in the Savings' Bank.
By order of the Committee,
MAURICE AHERIN,
2942 Secretary to the above Society.

NOTICE.—If Mrs. Walgrave, who left England, with her daughter, about five years since, will call on the Undersigned, she will hear of something to her advantage.
JOSHUA WEST,
Windmill-street, Darling Harbour.
Sydney, August 28. 2966

ANY person having a claim on the bundles in my boat, lying at Moore's Wharf, are requested to call and pay expenses, or they will be sold to defray the same after this notice.
E. VINCER.
August 29.

ONE POUND REWARD.

LOST, on Friday last, supposed to have been stolen, from Neutral Bay, North Shore, a small milch Goat, black with white sides, star on the forehead, and a hole punched in each ear. The above reward will be paid the person bringing the goat to Mr. Richard Rogers, junior, at the Ordnance Office, Sydney, or to his residence, Neutral Bay, North Shore. Any person detaining the goat after this notice will be prosecuted on discovery.
Sydney, August 28. 2958

FOUND, a small Dingy, name *ANN*. The owner can have the same by paying expenses, and applying to John Jouffe, Waterman, Dawes' Point. 2944

BOARD AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated, in a respectable family, with the above on very moderate terms. For address, apply at the *Herald* Office, to S. Z. 2945

TO MARKET GARDENERS AND MILKMEN.

LEASE to be sold reasonable, of all that extensive market garden, with house, sheds for cows, good well of water, and every other convenience, at present in the occupation of Mr. J. Wilson; apply on the premises. This advertisement will not be repeated. 2945

TO BE LET, a Cottage in Macquarie-street, Parramatta, near the Military Barracks, containing seven rooms, kitchen, cellar, coach-house and stabling, with a piece of garden ground in the rear; rent moderate. Apply to Mr. H. Taylor, Parramatta; or to Mr. Eales, Australian Subscription Library, Macquarie-place, Sydney. 2951

HOUSE TO LET, at Woolloomooloo, adjoining the residence of Thomas Barker Esq. consisting of four rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, with pump, well of water, and garden enclosed. For particulars apply on the premises, or to John Dingwell, Builder, Clyde-street. 2982

TO BE LET, for three, five, or seven years, a Farm of one hundred acres, more or less, situate at Cadi Creek, in the neighbourhood of Pitt-town, late James Mackenzie's Farm; the whole is fenced in, and the greater part has been in cultivation, and divided into paddocks, and has a never-failing supply of water in all seasons. Any person renting the same will have the advantage of that extensive run known as Pitt-town Common. For particulars apply to Mr. John O'Dowd, Parramatta, or to Mr. William Lackey, Sydney. 2187

TO BE SOLD OR LET, a newly-erected brick-built Cottage, with about ten acres of excellent land, at Newtown, nearly adjoining the residence of Leslie Duguid, Esq. and within a mile of the church. The cottage contains six rooms and servants' room, also a good stable, coach-house, cart shed, &c. Further particulars may be obtained from Thomas Croft, Croft's Wharf, late Kellick's. Terms liberal. 2960

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADDLERY AND LAMPS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY (Tuesday), 29th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely.

Two cases Saddlery, consisting of Ladies' Saddles, Gentlemen's Hunting and Riding Saddles, Bridles, &c.

ALSO:

Seven splendid Lamps (bronzed and lacquered), consisting of 3, 4, and 6 burners each.
Terms at sale. 2970

EIGHTY BOXES TABLE AND PUDDING RAISINS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 1st September, at eleven o'clock precisely,

TL conjoined, T—33 boxes Stalk Raisins
" S—15 ditto ditto ditto
" S—17 ditto ditto ditto
" S 2—11 ditto loose
" —4 ditto ditto.
Terms—Cash. 2985

POSTPONED TO FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.
AT THE RISK OF THE FORMER PURCHASER.
TEN SHARES IN THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 1st September, at twelve o'clock precisely.

At the risk of the former purchaser, he having failed to comply with the terms of sale. Ten shares in the Bank of New South Wales, £30 paid up on each share.
Terms at sale. 2983

THE MOST EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF CHOICE PAINTINGS
Ever submitted for sale in this Colony.
EX CURA.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of September, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

One of the most choice collections of Paintings ever submitted to public auction. They were purchased in various parts of the continent of Europe, by one of the most experienced judges of the fine arts of the present age, and are particularly deserving the attention of the public in general; and it is almost impossible that such another favourable opportunity will ever occur for the admirers of the fine arts to make selections for the extension or completion of their

PICTURE GALLERY.

A beautiful collection of Paintings, after the following esteemed painters:—

Morland, Murillo, A. del Farto, Cignarry, Wibrow, Rubens, William Cawse, Davis, Ostade, Teniers, Pether, Denether, Town, Breughel, C. Jansen, Chambers, Nasmyth, Corregio, Veronese, Wenkborn, Elmore, Laydrope Bateman, Spode, Westall, Bragg, Gray, Brewer, Andrews, Loutherbourg, Salvator Rosa, Colonnillo, Zomorelli, Vandervelde, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—A Catalogue, in which full particulars will be given, is now in preparation, and will be *ready* for distribution on Monday next, the 4th September. 2984

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Ex *Rajah*, Ferguson, master,
I in diamond, } § 7.—One bale Hessians
E underneath } 10.—One ditto fine white sheeting, more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms cash. 2969

THE Windsor Park CAB PHAETON, advertised for sale yesterday by MR. STUBBS,

Not having been unpacked in time, will be put up positively at his WEDNESDAY'S SALE, the 30th August, at Twelve o'clock.

☞ Every gentleman who knows anything about a fashionable equipage must be aware, that this appendage to a royal establishment is contrived with every possible appurtenance that can secure, *by patent*, the luxurious ease of the cab with all the roomy convenience of the britzka.
Terms at sale. 2949

TIMBER FOR SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY next will be sold by auction, at the Albion Wharf, Sussex-street, at Twelve o'clock,

A lot of hardwood scantling, flooring boards, and joist stuff; also, about four thousand feet of Cedar, in boards, scantling, and logs, of the best quality, and will be put up in small lots to suit purchasers. 2234

MR. POLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, late Bank of Australia, on WEDNESDAY next, at Eleven o'clock,

2 trunks ready-made clothes
56 hats
196 boxes black tea, as per sample
28 packages ditto superior
16 cases superior claret
13 cases port, three dozen each
1 case clocks
1 hogshead ironmongery, consisting of hinges, pulleys, chains, door-locks, latches, screws, &c., &c., &c.
42 casks of Dunbar's ale and porter
64 Taglionis
120 Pilot and Petersham coats
220 kegs paint
A quantity of Bell's Lucifers
With a variety of other goods remaining from the last sale.

AFTER WHICH,

A variety of Furniture, consisting of sideboards, cheffioneers, chests of drawers, wash-stands, chairs, tables, &c.
Terms at sale. 2954

FURNITURE.

MR. POLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, late Bank of Australia, on WEDNESDAY next, at Eleven o'clock,

One splendid sideboard
One secretary, complete
Two chests of drawers
One pair dining tables.
Terms at sale. 2953

IN THE ESTATE OF DANIEL HATFIELD.

MR. POLACK will sell by auction, by order of the mortgagee, at his Rooms, late Bank of Australia, on WEDNESDAY next, at Eleven o'clock,

One superior horse, harness, and spring cart
A variety of shop goods, consisting of shawls, handkerchiefs, dresses, work-boxes, &c. &c.
Terms at sale. 2952

IN THE ESTATE OF GOTHER KERR MANN.
(By order of the Trustee.)

MR. POLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, late Bank of Australia, on WEDNESDAY next, August 30th, at Eleven or Twelve o'clock, by order of the trustee, Property belonging to Gother Kerr Mann, of Brisbane Water.

Live Stock to be delivered at Brisbane Water.
One Filly, rising three years old, not handled, got by "Young John of Lincoln," out of a mare sold to Mr. Bowen.
Three Working Oxen (very good)
One Durham Bull of a superior description, about six years old, well worthy the attention of breeders in this quarter
One Cow
One Steer
One Heifer
One Bull Calf } Good Cattle
On the Farm at Brisbane Water:
One Timber Carriage and sling chain, nearly new
10,000 Bricks, say ten thousand, of inferior quality
At the Albion Wharf:
One Boat
One side-saddle (good)
One beam, scales, and weights, with chains complete
One bronze lamp
Nine bullock-bows, and three chains
One pair of dray wheels.
Also, a lot of sundries.

AFTER WHICH,

All those valuable allotments (purchased from the Government by the above insolvent), the undermentioned Grants in the town of Gosford, viz.:—

No. I.

All that Allotment No. 16 of Section No. 5, bounded on the west by the eastern boundary of Allotment No. 15, bearing south five chains; on the south by Georgiana Terrace, bearing east one chain; on the east by the western boundary of Allotment No. 17, bearing north five chains; and on the north by the southern boundary of Allotment No. 9, bearing west one chain; being the Allotment sold as Lot 45, in pursuance of the advertisement of 5th December, 1840.

No. II.

All that Allotment No. 15 of Section No. 5, bounded on the west by the eastern boundaries of Allotments Nos. 13 and 14, bearing south five chains; on the south by Georgiana Terrace, bearing east one chain; on the east by the western boundary of Allotment No. 16, bearing north five chains; and on the north by the southern boundary of Allotment No. 10, bearing west one chain; being the Allotment sold as Lot 44, in pursuance of the advertisement of 5th December, 1840.

No. III.

All that Allotment No. 2 of Section No. 5, bounded on the east by Batley-street, bearing north two chains and fifty links; on the north by the southern boundary of Allotment No. 3, bearing west two chains; on the west by part of the eastern boundary of Allotment No. 20, bearing south two chains and fifty links; and on the south by the northern boundary of Allotment No. 1 bearing east two chains: being the Allotment sold as Lot 39, in pursuance of the advertisement of 5th December, 1840.

No. IV.

All that Allotment No. 4 of Section No. 7, bounded on the south by the northern boundary of Allotment No. 3, bearing west two chains; on the west by part of the eastern boundary of Allotment No. 5, bearing north two chains and fifty links; on the north by Donnison-street, bearing east two chains, to its intersection with Holden-street; and on the east by Holden-street, bearing south two chains and fifty links: being the Allotment sold as Lot 74, in pursuance of the advertisement of 5th December, 1840.

No. V.

All that Allotment No. 15, of Section No. 8, bounded on the north by the southern boundary of Allotment No 14, bearing east five chains; on the east by the western boundary of Allotment No. 6, bearing south one chain; on the south by the northern boundary of Allotment No. 16, bearing west five chains; and on the west by Holden-street, bearing north one chain: being the Allotment sold as Lot 54, in pursuance of the advertisement of 5th December, 1840.

No. VI.

All that Allotment No. 19 of Section No. 8, bounded on the north by the southern boundary of Allotment No. 18, bearing east five chains; on the east by the western boundary of Allotment No. 2, bearing south one chain; on the south by the northern boundary of Allotment No. 20, bearing west five chains; and on the west by Holden-street, bearing north one chain: being the Allotment sold as Lot 58, in pursuance of the advertisement of 5th December, 1840.
Terms at sale. 2955

INSOLVENCY OF GEORGE HART, OF LIVERPOOL, PUBLICAN.

MR. W. BURSILL will sell by auction, on the Premises, at Macquarie-street, Liverpool, on FRIDAY next, at Noon, by order of the trustee,

The Household Furniture of the insolvent, consisting of tables, couches, a sideboard, chest of drawers, chairs, looking-glasses, a timepiece, China, glass, and delph ware, &c., &c., together with the stock-in-trade of wine, rum, brandy, gin, porter, ale, beer, measures, casks, &c.
JOSEPH M'KENNA,
Trustee.
Terms at sale. 2959

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, August 28, 1843.
Duguid v. Hughes and another.
Others v. Same.

ON THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at noon, at the office of defendants, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of office furniture, &c., unless these executions are previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
2952 Under Sheriff.

MÆONIDES.

TO STAND THIS SEASON.

This celebrated thoroughbred imported Horse will stand this season at George's Hall, near Liverpool, the seat of David Johnston, Esq.

PEDIGREE.

MÆONIDES by Catton, out of Queen Coil by Sweet William, her dam by Remembrancer, out of Mary by Young Marske; Gentle Kitty by Sylvio; Catton was got by Golumpus out of Lucy Grey by Timothy; grandam, Lucy by Florizel, out of Frenzy by Eclipse.

PERFORMANCES.

At Newcastle, MÆONIDES won the Members' Plate of fifty sovereigns, in 1836, the Eglington Gold Cup, 1837, a Handicap Stakes at Eglington Park, &c. See Racing Calendar for 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837.

CATTON won eleven times at York, seven times at Doncaster, two at Newcastle, and one at Preston. During his career, he won fourteen successive races, and walked over the course once. See *Racing Calendar*.

DESCRIPTION.

MÆONIDES is a rich bay, black points, without any white, stands fifteen hands three inches high, and is allowed by the best judges to be the most powerful blood horse yet imported.

Terms.—For any number of Mares under four, five guineas each; from four to eight, four guineas each; groomage, five shillings each mare. Payment to be made before the removal of the mares, if required, or on the 1st January, 1844.

N.B.—Paddocks provided until notice is given of the mares being stinted, after which 5s. per week will be charged. Every attention will be paid to them, but no risk incurred.

☞ MÆONIDES will stand at Mr. Armstrong's Stables during the present week.

AJAX.

To STAND THIS SEASON, at Annandale. This valuable Horse is well known in the Campbell-town, Cowpasture, and Liverpool districts, to be the sire of the best draft and carriage stock in the colony. Colour, a rich dapple bay; stands near sixteen hands, has great muscular power, and of a docile temper.

Terms.—For single mares, £2; for three or more, £1 10s. each; groomage, 5s. each mare.

Good Paddocks and plenty of water at one shilling per week. Every attention will be paid to the mares, but no risk incurred.

N.B.—AJAX will stand in Sydney every ninth day.
August 26. 2990

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1520679

ESTIMATES FOR 1844.

II.

Estimate of the Probable Expenses of the Department of the Surveyor-General, in the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1844.

II.—SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

SYDNEY AND PORT PHILLIP.

	£	s.	d.
Surveyor-General	1,000	0	0
Deputy Surveyor-General	650	0	0
Four Surveyors at £400, £375, £350, and £325, per annum, respectively	1,450	0	0
Ten Assistant Surveyors—one at £300, one at £268 6s. 8d., and eight at £260 each, per annum	2,648	6	8
Chief Draftsman	500	0	0
Six Draftsmen—three at £200 each, two at £190 each, and one at £170 per annum	1,150	0	0
Six Clerks—one of the first class £400, and five of the third, viz., four at £200 each, and one at £192 per annum	1,392	0	0
Housekeeper	25	0	0
Three Messengers—one at 2s. 6d. and two at 1s. each per diem	82	7	6
Eight Overseers—four at 1s. each, and four at 8d. each per diem	122	0	0
	9,019	13	8
Allowance in lieu of Equipments to Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors	1,000	0	0
Provisions and Forage	3,300	0	0
Stores and Utensils	1,130	0	0
Arms and Ammunition	50	0	0
Repairs of Buildings	150	0	0
Stationery and postage	200	0	0
Incidental expenses	150	6	4
	5,980	6	4
	15,000	0	0
Estimated charge of the Department of the Surveyor General	15,000	0	0

III.

Estimate of the Probable Expenses of the Departments of Public Works and Buildings, forming a charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the year 1844.

III.—DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

COLONIAL ENGINEER.

	£	s.	d.
Colonial Engineer	800	0	0
Clerk of Works	250	0	0
Six Assistant Engineers at 6s. each per diem	658	16	0
Principal Superintendent of Bridges	250	0	0
Clerk of the second class	300	0	0
Sub-Inspector of Roads	100	0	0
Two Overseers at 5s. each, and one Assistant ditto at 1s. per diem	201	6	0
Overseer of Stock at 3s. per diem	54	18	0
Nine Stockade Sergeants, at 1s. each per diem	164	14	0
Thirty Military Overseers, at 9d. each per diem	411	15	0
Six Military Clerks, at 6d. each per diem	54	18	0
Two Military Schoolmasters, at 4½d. each per diem	12	19	3
Stone Mason at 2s.—Farrier 1s. per diem	54	18	0
Six Scourgers, at 2s. 9d. each per diem	301	19	0
	3,316	3	3
Travelling expenses	100	0	0
Forage for two horses for the Colonial Engineer, and one horse each, for the Clerk of Works, six Assistant Engineers, the Superintendent of Bridges, and the Sub-Inspector of Roads; in all eleven horses	500	0	0
Forage for draught horses and oxen	3,800	0	0
Purchase of one hundred oxen, at £5 each	500	0	0
To provide for additional rations for soldiers who do not receive extra pay	800	0	0
Tea, Sugar, and Tobacco, as Gratuities to deserving Prisoners	700	0	0
Carts, Harness, Tools, Stores, and Conveyance	1,600	0	0
Stationery	70	0	0
Temperance Newspapers, 50 copies Weekly	50	0	0
Incidental Expenses	135	0	0
	8,255	0	0
	11,571	3	3

PUBLIC WORKS.

	£	s.	d.
For the Repairs of Roads, and Conveyance of Metal	1,000	0	0
For the Repairs of Bridges and Drains	1,000	0	0
For the construction of New Bridges and Drains	2,500	0	0
Towards forming a Circular Quay, Sydney Cove, the further sum of	3,600	0	0
Towards completing the Breakwater, Newcastle, the further sum of	480	0	0
	8,580	0	0

COLONIAL ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR OF BUILDINGS.

	£	s.	d.
Colonial Architect and Surveyor of Buildings	600	0	0
Clerk of the third class	148	15	0
Foreman of Works	160	0	0
Draftsman at 8s. per diem	146	8	0
Bailiff of the Government Domain, Sydney, at 5s. per diem	91	10	0
Gatekeeper at 2s. 6d. per diem	45	15	0
Keeper of Government Clocks, at 1s. 9d. per diem	32	0	6
Messenger at 1s. 9d. per diem	32	0	6
	1,256	9	0
Rations and clothing for four free Apprentices	73	4	0
Rations and clothing for two convicts employed as watchmen at public buildings	24	0	0
Forage for one Horse for the Colonial Architect	45	15	0
Travelling expenses of the Colonial Architect, and Foreman of Works	100	0	0
Stationery	25	0	0
Incidental Expenses	8	0	0
	275	19	0
	1,532	8	0

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

	£	s.	d.
Towards building the New Government House, Sydney, the further sum of	1,000	0	0
For erecting the New Military Barracks, Sydney, the further sum of	12,000	0	0
Towards building the New Gaol, Darlinghurst, the further sum of	1,000	0	0
Towards building the New Gaol, Goulburn, the further sum of	1,000	0	0
Towards building the New Gaol, Bathurst, the further sum of	1,000	0	0
Towards building the New Gaol, Maitland, the further sum of	2,000	0	0
For erecting additional cells at the Gaol, Newcastle	300	0	0
For additions, alterations, and repairs, to the Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney	1,780	0	0
For repairs to the Building in the south wing of the General Hospital, Sydney, lately handed over to the Committee of the Sydney Dispensary	1,314	4	2
For casual repairs to Courts of Justice and other Colonial Public Buildings	3,000	0	0
	24,394	4	2

PUBLIC WORKS AT PORT PHILLIP.

	£	s.	d.
Clerk of Works	200	0	0
Overseer of Works, at 6s. per diem	109	16	0
Overseer of Roads	70	0	0
Overseer of prisoners, at 1s. per diem	18	6	0
	398	2	0
Rations and clothing to prisoners of the crown	1,500	0	0
Allowance for forage to the Clerk of Works	45	15	0
Tools and Building Materials	500	0	0
Stationery	30	0	0
Incidental Expenses	40	0	0
	2,115	15	0
	2,513	17	0

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, AT PORT PHILLIP.

	£	s.	d.
Towards the erection of a Gaol, Melbourne, the further sum of	2,000	0	0
Towards the erection of a Court House, Melbourne, the further sum of	1,000	0	0
Towards building a Police Court and Offices, at Portland	1,500	0	0
Towards building a Watch House, Portland, a further sum of	800	0	0
Towards building a Custom House, at Geelong	200	0	0
For other Public Buildings and Works	4,000	0	0
	9,500	0	0
Estimated charge of the Departments of Public Works and Buildings	58,091	12	5

IV.

Estimate of the Probable Expenses of the Church Establishments, forming a charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the Year, 1844.

IV.—CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

	£	s.	d.
SYDNEY.			
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Australia	2,000	0	0
Forty-nine clergymen—two at £460, one at £350, seven at £250, twenty-eight at £200, seven at £150, and four at £100 each per annum	10,070	0	0
	12,070	0	0
Allowance in lieu of forage for one horse each, to eight clergymen, at 2s. 6d. each per diem	366	0	0
Allowance for the maintenance of two boatmen on the River Hawkesbury	36	10	0
Travelling expenses for clergymen on duty	250	0	0
Allowance for house rent to six clergymen, five at £60 each, and one at £50 per annum	350	0	0
	1,002	10	0
	13,072	10	0
PORT PHILLIP.			
Three Clergymen—At £200, £150, and £100 respectively	450	0	0
Special grant for St. James's Church, Melbourne	500	0	0
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.			
SYDNEY.			
Nineteen ministers—Five at £200 each, nine at £150 each, and five at £100 each per annum	2,850	0	0
Allowance for travelling expenses	200	0	0
PORT PHILLIP.			
Three ministers—At £200, £150, and £100 respectively	450	0	0
WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION.			
SYDNEY.			
Six ministers—Three at £200 each, and three at £150 each per annum	1,050	0	0
PORT PHILLIP.			
One minister, at £200 per annum	200	0	0
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.			
SYDNEY.			
The Most Reverend the Vicar Apostolic	500	0	0
The Very Reverend the Vicar General	200	0	0
Twenty-one Clergymen; fifteen at £200 each, three at £150 each, and three at £100 each per annum	3,750	0	0
	6,450	0	0
Allowance for travelling expenses	200	0	0
	6,650	0	0
PORT PHILLIP.			
Two Clergymen—one at £200 and one at £150 per annum	350	0	0
To meet the expenses of inspecting churches and ministers' dwellings	250	0	0
To meet unforeseen demands, to which the Government is pledged under the Church Act; including the building of Churches for all denominations, and salaries of clergymen who may arrive in the colony, with permission of the Secretary of State	12,000	0	0
	36,022	10	0
Deduct amount provided for by schedule C, of 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 76	30,000	0	0
Amount proposed to be appropriated	6,022	10	0

V.

Estimate of the Probable Expenses of the School Establishments, in the Colony of New South Wales, for the year 1844.

V.—SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENTS.

GOVERNMENT ORPHAN AND SCHOOL INSTITUTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
MALE ORPHAN SCHOOL—150 BOYS.			
Master	150	0	0
Surgeon £100; Chaplain £25	125	0	0
Schoolmaster £50; Clerk £18. 6s.	68	6	0
Hospital Servant £25; Nurse £18; Assistant Nurse £7	50	0	0
Gardener £10; Two Monitors at £6, and £4, respectively	20	0	0
	413	6	0
Food, Clothing, and Bedding	2,000	0	0
Household and other Expenses	300	0	0
	2,713	6	0
FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL.—150 GIRLS.			
Matron	150	0	0
Surgeon £100; Chaplain £25	125	0	0
Steward £70; Teacher £30	100	0	0
Two Nurses, and a laundress, at £10 each	30	0	0
Gardener £7; two Watchmen, at 6d. each per diem	25	6	0
Four servants, viz: three at £7 each, and one at £6	27	0	0
	457	6	0
Food, Clothing, and Bedding	1,300	0	0
Household, and other Expenses	250	0	0
	1,987	6	0
For the support of Orphan Schools, for Destitute Roman Catholic Children.—55 Boys, 44 Girls	1,500	0	0
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.			
Towards the support of Schools, established prior to the year 1837	2,950	0	0
In aid of additional Schools, conducted according to the Regulations of September, 1841	500	0	0
	3,450	0	0
PRESBYTERIAN.			
Towards the support of Schools, conducted according to the Regulations of September, 1841	1,200	0	0
WESLEYAN METHODIST.			
Towards the support of Schools, conducted according to the Regulations of September, 1841	850	0	0
ROMAN CATHOLIC.			
Towards the support of Schools, established prior to the year 1837	750	0	0
In aid of additional Schools, conducted according to the Regulations of September, 1841	700	0	0
In aid of Building a School House in Sydney, on condition of an equal sum being raised by Private Subscriptions	1,000	0	0
	2,450	0	0
In support of Schools for all Denominations, at Port Phillip	400	0	0
Estimated charge of the School Establishments	14,050	12	0

VI.

Estimate of the probable expenses of the Medical Establishments forming a charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the Year 1844.

VI.—MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
MEDICAL BOARD, AND HEALTH OFFICER.			
Clerk to the Board	25	0	0
Health Officer	300	0	0
	235	0	0
LUNATIC ASYLUM, TARBAN CREEK.			
Superintendent, £200—Matron, £100	300	0	0
Resident Physician, at 7s. 6d. per diem	137	5	0
Clerk, at 1s. 6d. per diem	27	9	0
Four Keepers—two at £40, and two at £20 each	120	0	0
Three Assistant Male, and one Female Keeper, two Nurses, and two Laundry Women—eight persons, at 3d. each per diem	36	12	0
	621	6	0
Provisions, and Medical Comforts	2,000	0	0
Clothing, Bedding, and Utensils	600	0	0
Forage and Farriery for one Horse	55	0	0
Coffins, and Burial Expenses	15	0	0
Conveyance, and Incidental Expenses	30	0	0
	3,321	6	0
Deduct:—The Estimated Amount payable by the Commissariat Department, for the support of Convicts	2,000	0	0
	1,321	6	0
For the support of Free Paupers in the Colonial Hospitals	2,900	0	0
MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, AT PORT PHILLIP.			
Three Assistant Colonial Surgeons:—one at Melbourne, at 7s. 6d. per diem, one at Geelong, and one at Portland, at £50 each per annum	237	5	0
Dispenser, at Melbourne, at 8d. per day	12	4	0
Lodging Allowance to the Assistant Surgeon at Melbourne	50	0	0
Provisions and Medical Comforts	300	0	0
Bedding and Clothing	20	0	0
Forage for one Horse	54	18	0
Incidental Expenses	50	0	0
	724	7	0
Estimated Charge of the Medical Establishments	5,270	13	0

VII.

Estimate of the Probable Expenses of the Pensions, forming a charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the Year 1844.

VII.—PENSIONS.

	£	s.	d.
PAYABLE IN ENGLAND.			
Mrs. Cobb, late Mrs. Bent, Widow of Judge Advocate Bent	200	0	0
Mrs. Lewin, Widow of Coroner Lewin	50	0	0
	250	0	0
PAYABLE IN THE COLONY.			
John Kinchela, Esq., L. L. D.	500	0	0
Frederick Garling, Esq., late Clerk of the Peace for the County of Cumberland	300	0	0
Mrs. Anna Josepha King, Widow of Governor King	200	0	0
John Nicholson, Esq., late Harbour Master of Port Jackson	200	0	0
Mrs. Susannah Mileham, Widow of Surgeon Mileham	100	0	0
	1,300	0	0
Provided for by Schedule B, of 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 76.			
Estimated Charge of Pensions	1,550	0	0

NEW ZEALAND EXTRACTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM WAIRAU.

We have been favoured with the following statement of the late melancholy affray at Wairau, which embodies, we believe, all the testimony given by the survivors, and all the information which could be collected on the spot:—

"On the 15th of April, Messrs. Cotterell, Parkinson, Barnicoat, surveyors, having contracted with the New Zealand Company's Agent, to survey the lands at Wairau, left Nelson with about forty men, and landed at Wairau on Tuesday, April 25. Shortly after this, Rauparaha and Rangihaiata being at Porirua in attendance on the Court of Land Claims, made known their determination to prevent the survey from proceeding, and Mr. Thoms repeatedly stated that he understood from them that they would make a stand at Wairau, and lose their lives rather than allow the white men to take possession of that place until they had been paid for it. Mr. Spain used his influence to pacify them, and obtained a promise from them to do nothing before his arrival. He understood to meet them there as soon as possible after the adjournment of his Court on the 19th of June. Mr. Thoms said, he would take Rauparaha and Rangihaiata in his schooner to his own place in Queen Charlotte's Sound, and keep them there until he received a communication from Mr. Spain. The survey was carried on with some slight interruption from a small party of natives not resident at Wairau, but collected from all parts of the Straits, until Rauparaha and Rangihaiata arrived with a body of natives on the 1st June. They were brought by Mr. Thoms in his schooner, and landed at Port Underwood, in Cloudy Bay. They visited Mr. Cave and other settlers, some of whom had resided in that place many years, and declared their determination to burn down the Surveyor's houses, and drive them off the land. They began to put their threats into effect by burning down the house of Mr. Cotterell, having first removed his goods, which they restored to him; they then in a similar manner destroyed Mr. Parkinson's house, and compelled all the surveyors to remove to the mouth of the river. Mr. Cotterell was then despatched by Mr. Tuckett, of Nelson, to inform Captain Wakefield. An information was then laid before the Police Magistrate, Mr. Thompson, who granted a warrant against Rauparaha and Rangihaiata on a charge of arson. Having been informed that the natives were armed, and in great numbers, the Magistrate determined to attend the execution of the warrant himself, accompanied by an armed force, and expressed his opinion that such a demonstration would prevent bloodshed, and impress the natives with the authority of the law. It is clear, from subsequent events, that no one anticipated any resistance. The men of the labouring class were not armed at Nelson, nor selected as fighting men. They were sent down as a reinforcement to the surveying staff, and on arriving at Wairau, arms were distributed among them, but up to the last moment, no one had any expectation of a serious encounter. There were about 40 men of the labouring class, most of whom had never handled a firelock. They consisted of surveying men and 8 boatmen, left at Wairau, to which Mr. Thompson brought an accession of force, consisting of four constables and twelve men, who were engaged as additional labourers in the survey department. Mr. Thompson was accompanied by John Brook, as interpreter, and the following gentlemen, viz., Captain Wakefield, Captain England, Mr. Tuckett, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Patchett, Mr. Howard, Mr. Cotterell, Mr. Bellairs, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Barnicoat. The whole party consisted of 49, of whom Messrs. Tuckett, Cotterell, and Patchett were unarmed, the other gentlemen had nothing beyond two or three pistols and one fowling-piece among them. It appears that the party left by Mr. Cotterell at the Wairau had been compelled by the natives to follow him on his way to Nelson, in the Company's large boat, but were met by Mr. Thomson's party, and returned with them to Wairau, some in the boat and some in the Government brig *Victoria*, which brought the Magistrate from Nelson.

The whole party landed on the 15th and 16th of June, and proceeded on the afternoon of Friday, the 16th, about five miles up the banks of the river, to a wood, where they expected to find the natives. Muskets and a cartouche box of ball cartridge with each, were distributed on the Friday evening and Saturday morning, and cutlasses to as many as choose to avail themselves of them. The whole party slept at the wood called Tua Mautine. It appears that the movements of the party were watched and reported by scouts, in consequence of which the natives had moved further up the river, and that they were joined, in the night, by two canoes full of people. They then consisted of about eighty or ninety men, forty of whom were armed with muskets, besides women and children. On Saturday morning before sunrise, two boats having been brought up the river, the Europeans embarked in them, and ascended about four miles further up, They then found that the natives were posted on the right bank of a deep rivulet called Tua Marino, about thirty feet wide, not fordable, and flowing into the Wairau about forty feet of it. The Europeans advanced and placed themselves opposite to the natives on the left bank of the rivulet, with a hill behind them covered with fern and manuka, and sloping upwards with several brows or terraces. The natives were on about a quarter of an acre of cleared ground, with a dense thicket behind them. The police magistrate, with the constables and interpreter, and some of the gentlemen, crossed over, and entered into a parley with the natives. In the mean time the men on the other side, under cover of a small thicket, were divided into two parties, under command of Captain England and Mr. Howard. Mr. Thompson, through the interpreter, explained the contents of the warrant. He said that he was the Queen's representative, that it had nothing to do with the land, and called upon Rauparaha and Rangihaiata to surrender; Mr. Thompson was very much excited, and pointed to the armed men. The native chiefs refused to surrender; they said that they would not fight; that they were expecting the arrival of Mr. Spain and Mr. Clarke, and would have a talk when they came. The missionary natives were unarmed, and their chief, E Pua, came forward with the New Testament in his hand, and entreated Mr. Thompson not to permit fighting. The warrant was presented to the chiefs, two or three times, and on each occasion about sixteen natives who had been sitting sprung upon their feet and levelled their muskets at the Europeans. Mr. Thompson then ordered the men to cross the river, which they began to do, using the canoe as a bridge. At the same moment a general discharge of musketry took place on both sides. The gentlemen then attempted to cross the rivulet by the canoe, and in so doing met their own men, which created confusion, and several men fell wounded into the water. Captain Wakefield called upon his men to retire up the hill and form a brow. They began to do so. At this moment it is ascertained that the natives were on the point of taking to flight, when Rauparaha, seeing the retreat, excited his men, and raising a war cry, they darted across the rivulet, and pursued the Europeans, the majority of whom never halted, but fled around the sides of the hill and escaped. The gentlemen who were unarmed, accompanied by a small number of the men, formed upon the hill and lay down to await the arrival of the natives. They then exhibited a white handkerchief as a token of peace, which was understood by the natives. Captain Wakefield then ordered the Europeans to deliver up their arms, which they did, and became prisoners in the hands of the natives. They were standing quietly in a group, when Rangihaiata who had just discovered that one of his wives had been killed by a chance ball, came up and said to Rauparaha, "Don't forget your daughter." Rauparaha sat still and consented, and Rangihaiata, with his own hand, put to death the whole of the prisoners. Some of the survivors found their way to the beach through the swamps, and were picked up by whale-boats the same night, others wandered into the mountains and lost themselves several days. The last of these reached Port Underwood on Wednesday, having tasted no food but three turnips, which he picked up on Tuesday. As soon as the natives had perpetrated the deed, they left the bodies without rifling them of any thing beyond a few articles of clothing, and retreated to the mouth of the river. They shortly after abandoned Cloudy Bay, accompanied by all the resident natives. On the Saturday afternoon, Mr. Tuckett, and others who had escaped through the low grounds to the beach, set sail for Wellington to procure assistance, and arrived in the night. A deputation from the Bench of Magistrates returned in the brig on Wednesday, as soon as a violent south-easter would permit them to leave the harbour. On their arrival at Cloudy Bay, they found that Mr. Ironside, the Wesleyan missionary, had proceeded with two boats companies of whalers to inter the bodies, which they did on the ground where they fell. It appears that the natives afterwards were seized with great terror, and had formed the determination of retiring up to Manewatu, a fortified pah in the interior, there to await the vengeance of the white men, which they fully expected would follow them.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE FROM WELLINGTON,

JUNE 30, 1843.

It is with feelings, such as I have never experienced since I have lived in this country, that I now sit down to communicate to you some particulars of the most horrible and disastrous conflict that lately took place in this neighbourhood, between a number of the Nelson settlers and the natives, in which no less than 23 of our countrymen lost their lives in the most horrifying manner that could well be conceived; three were shot in the engagement, seven killed by the tomahawk in the pursuit, four not yet found, and supposed to be killed in the same manner, and nine murdered coolly after the battle was over, by the hands of one chief, *Rangihaeata*,—amongst whom were Capt. Wakefield, the Company's resident agent at Nelson, Mr. Thompson, police-magistrate and county judge for that district, and many of the principal settlers of Nelson. You must understand that the imperfect manner in which the New Zealand Company's titles to land were originally acquired, and their having all along attempted to survey and take possession of lands (which as appears in the Commissioner's Court) they never had any title at all; has, for the last twelve months created a great sensation among all the natives of Cook's Straits; and has, in several instances, led to acts of violence on the part of the natives, under the idea that they were about to lose the whole of their lands by force; and even since the Commissioner has finished his investigations here, the Company's principal resident, Colonel Wakefield, has refused to complete any of his imperfect and half-made bargains with the natives (which the Government allows the Company to do), to the extent of the most contemptible amount; which has roused a spirit of determined resistance throughout the whole native population in Cook's Straits, never before witnessed by the oldest European resident—openly declaring their determination to die in the contest; but, at the same time willing to comply with everything reasonable, upon being paid a fair remuneration for such lands as the settlers require, except their pahs and cultivation grounds; and which they have almost unanimously agreed to refer to Mr. Spain, and abide by his decision, which was precisely the case in the instance which led to this affray. Rangihaeata and Rauparaha, are two of the principal chiefs of Cook's Straits, and are the owners by conquest of a fine district of country in Cloudy Bay, called Wairau plains, which they declare they never sold to Colonel Wakefield, and he has never shown a shadow of proof to the contrary, or even appeared in Mr. Spain's Court to claim it, when these chiefs were before him; and which the Company wished to obtain, to lay out the Nelson's settlers' country lands in. These chiefs declared to Mr. Spain, their determination to prevent either the surveying or occupation of these plains by the Company or their settlers, unless they had pointed out what portion they had wished to retain for themselves, and were paid for the remainder they gave up; which they were willing to do, and agreed to refer the whole matter to Mr. Spain, (in whom they have great confidence), and abide by his decision.

They accordingly proceeded to the disputed land for the purpose of awaiting Mr. Spain's arrival at Nelson, and found several of the Company's Surveyors, and a number of men who had erected houses, which they deliberately burnt and pulled down; but, first taking all the European's goods out, and delivering them to their owners; stating they would neither take nor destroy anything but the houses, which they considered their own property, the materials having been taken from their land; and ordered the surveying party to leave the place. When they proceeded to Nelson, and reported to the Police Magistrate what had occurred; and who, with Captain Wakefield and about thirty-four others, immediately proceeded in the government brig (she being there at the time) to Cloudy Bay, to take the two principal chiefs into custody, by a warrant issued by the magistrate for that purpose. On their arrival on the land, and intimating through an interpreter their intention, the chiefs refused to obey the warrant, under an apprehension, no doubt, that they were to be put in irons and imprisoned, which in their estimation is even worse than death, and explicitly declared they would rather accept the latter alternative; but at the same time stated that they had not taken any property belonging to the Europeans, and, as the dispute was about land, again offered to refer it to Mr. Spain, and only wanted payment. The magistrate refused all terms, but absolute submission, and threatened to fire upon them with his force, and immediately withdrew from the parley to bring forward his men for that purpose; and when marching to the attack on the natives, a shot was fired, it appears, by the Europeans, but was uncertain by whom, or whether accidental or intentionally, when immediately a simultaneous fire took place on both sides, when three of the Europeans were shot, and several wounded; and on the part of the natives, three men and one chief woman, Rangehaeate's wife, were shot dead on the spot, (the natives say the first volley was fired by the *whites* before they fired at all) when the Europeans gave way in confusion, and were pursued in all directions by the natives firing upon them, and slaughtering them as they came up with them, with tomahawks, in all directions, until they came up with Mr. Thompson, the Magistrate, Captain Wakefield, Captain England, (late of Auckland) and six others, who had surrendered and laid down their arms, and shown a flag of truce.

Rauparaha was disposed to save them, but the other chief, Rangihaeata, a most violent, furious savage when roused, which the death of his wife did upon this occasion, murdered the whole party with his own hands, in the most shocking manner. The eleven who escaped had a hard run to the brig, which was luckily off the coast at the time, and came over to Port Nicholson with the wounded, one of whom has had his arm amputated since; when several of the magistrates of this place and Mr. Spain, immediately proceeded to the scene of action, not knowing the fate of the other twenty-three, as those who escaped knew nothing beyond the commencement of the affray; when they witnessed a most melancholy scene of the mangled remains of their countrymen, laying as they had been murdered, with the exception of their fire-arms and ammunition, which the natives took; and their remains are buried on the spot, in one grave; a lamentable monument of a purile government, and the cupidity of public companies, which nothing, in my opinion, but the most stern exertions on the part of the public can avert occurring again; and has put the whole of this part of the island, both natives and Europeans, in the utmost state of alarm, both for its immediate consequences and ultimate results; which may, if not cautiously remedied, involve the existence of every settlement in Cook's Straits, and create a war of extermination against the natives, which we have no available force at present in the country, settlers included, to maintain. It appears the natives left the scene of action on the same day it took place, under an apprehension that every European would rise against them, and came across the Straits in their canoes, amongst their friends on this side, on the coast opposite Entry Island, where they are collecting their forces, and building a strong pah on the river Manawatu, also one of the Company's settlements, preparing for an attack from us, which they fully expect; but I am happy to say, the natives of this place, and a large number in Cook's Straits, do not approve of these chiefs' conduct; and I think they may be relied upon to remain neutral in case of war, and aid us in defending this place from any attack; but which I do not anticipate, unless something further is done by us to induce it, when I have no doubt, it would immediately take place, as these chiefs' influence extends over a great part of the North Island, in inducing other tribes to join them.

Mr. Spain and the Magistrates have taken all the evidence they could collect from the survivors; and it does not clearly appear who were the first aggressors, but most certainly Mr. Thompson and Captain Wakefield acted most rashly and imprudently in the first instance, indeed like madmen; and were in no way prepared for such an event; indeed Mr. Thompson was considered a madman at all times; and I suspect the intimidating the natives to give up the land, had no small share in influencing the Company's agent in urging it on. It, however, has had two very bad effects among the natives: that of giving them an idea that we are cowards, and no match for them in fighting; and destroyed all confidence in the justice of our laws, which will lead them to commit many more acts of violence in all parts of the country; indeed, it may be said to have been occasioned by the injustice of the New Zealand Company's transactions with the natives, and the absurdity of the government making them British subjects; both of which, in my opinion, had no other views than dividing their lands between them at the cheapest rate, that would countenance the farce of a purchase, without the slightest regard to the interests of the overgrown children they professed to protect and educate.

All the people here are in great fear, building batteries, and drilling for acting in defence, under the idea of the town being attacked. Arms and ammunition are in great request to prevent their falling into the hands of the natives, who cannot now obtain even a pound of powder to shoot pigeons, at which they are not a little astonished, and imagine we intend using it all against them. Your humble servant is doing all in his power to assist the magistrate in keeping the natives quiet and neutral, whatever may be done; and I am in great hopes this will be the case, although I am much taunted and ridiculed at present here, for my well-known friendly feeling for them: but as I have a good cause, I can bear it well. At a meeting of the magistrates this day, it was decided that Mr. Spain should proceed to the coast, and have an interview with the rebel chiefs; he is the only man that can settle the disputes about land, and maintain a good feeling with the natives. He is highly respected here, both by Europeans and natives, except the Company's people, for the honourable manner in which he has conducted his duties.

One of our great guns here has been selected to represent this affair to the Government, and proceeds in the brig to Auckland; he is one of the original Company, or *Forty Thieves*, as they are called, completely in the Company's interest; although he may not appear so, and is deeply interested in land here; so that he will no doubt, throw the whole blame on the natives, and justify the Company's agent's proceedings as far as he can; no doubt blink the question, being owner of land not purchased, and throw the *onus* on the government to support the farce of enforcing a warrant against a Maori, who does not understand what it means. I hope nothing will be done without the most rigid enquiry. A petition will be forwarded to the government, certainly representing very accurately the state of alarm here, as a great many are at present frightened of their own shadows; but certainly not justified by facts and circumstances of any immediate or ultimate danger, until some steps are taken against these chiefs. I do not think that the people here believe there is so much danger as they profess, but are anxious to create a noise against government, whom they blame for everything, even for not paying for their land; and I think it is a deep game to obtain soldiers to intimidate the natives that they may get it at their own price on the part of the Company; and that a great deal of the alarm is created for that purpose. I shall write you any further particulars I learn by next ship, and as long as I remain here.

FIRST REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee of the Agricultural Association, we understand, are actively engaged in collecting materials to be embodied and published in the form of an Agricultural Report for the central district of the colony, expressing the matured opinions, and based upon the actual experience of a body of practical farmers. This Report, if well arranged and framed with a view to real usefulness, may be made to convey a large fund of information, not only of immediate practical value to the inexperienced settler, but which may be safely relied upon, and consulted with advantage by the intending emigrant at home.

Having urged the formation of this Society, and having offered from time to time suggestions for their considerations, it must be sufficiently apparent that we take no ordinary interest in the agricultural prosperity of this colony. In order to render their Report as valuable as possible the Committee, we are informed, have expressed their desire to receive information and suggestions from all quarters. On the subject matter of the Report we can, of course, contribute nothing to the knowledge already possessed by the Committee themselves: but considering that its value will depend, in no slight degree, on the plan on which it shall be framed, we gladly sketch out for their consideration, the outline of a plan upon which it would seem to us their object will be best accomplished.

We presume that a report will be published periodically: being the first of a series, the forthcoming report should be of a somewhat general character, and, without impropriety, may advert to topics relating, though but remotely, to the interests of the agricultural settler. It ought to commence, by way of preface, in expressing the opinions of the committee as to the value of New Zealand generally as an emigration field for British farmers, from the general character of its natural capabilities—soil, climate, means of communication, natural herbage, native labour, timber, coal, and brimstone; the comparative facility with which colonization can be carried on in New Zealand, from its vicinity to the Australian colonies; its attraction to respectable settlers, from the early provisions which have been made for religious instruction, by various denominations, and for general education of a high character at St. John's College, Waimate; and as being the most recent field upon which those principles of colonization, which seek to transplant not only people, but the institutions of an old established society, are being carried into effect; its recommendation to those (and they are not a few) who, from delicacy of constitution, are driven from the land of their birth to seek a more genial climate; and, lastly, of the probability of the Colony ultimately finding a market for its agricultural produce in the Australian Colonies, but more particularly in a large home population, which will be engaged in preparing Flax, Timber, Copper Ore, &c., for exportation.

The report might then proceed to examine the fitness of the central district of New Zealand as a field for agricultural operations. In one important particular its superiority over every other part of the colony, cannot be overlooked—its extraordinary facilities of internal communication by means of the harbours and rivers radiating from Auckland, the capital, as a centre. The distance from Auckland to the heads of the several rivers—the Thames, Piaco, Waikato, Wypa, Wairoa, Kiapara, Otematea, &c.,—all of which may be reached by boats and canoes, with very short portages, might be stated. The general features and characters of the country about Auckland, now in course of settlement, should then be described, with the nature and qualities of the soil. The facility with which, under the operation of the new act, land may now be obtained. Then, the general character of the climate and seasons, with reference to agricultural operations—noticing, particularly, the certainty with which both hay and corn crops may be well housed. Some notice might also be taken of the effects of the climate on the general health of the European population.

Having disposed of these general observations, the Report should assume a more practical and specific character. The cost, and the best mode of clearing the two descriptions of land—wood and fern—should be given; stating what crops best suit them—regard being had to the difference in the quality of the two soils; the best plan for a rotation of crops, adapted to the soil, climate, and market of the district. On this part of the subject the Report should distinctly point out the sourness of the first-broken fern land, and the necessity for either a summer fallow or a crop of potatoes or Indian corn being grown upon it, as a preparation for other crops; the best plan of laying down land as permanent pasture should be described. As Indian corn is likely to become one of the most important articles of New Zealand produce, the best method of cultivating it should also be given. The cultivation of the potatoe will deserve especial attention; the planting of the Derwents (Van Diemen's Land seed) should be especially recommended. The choice of aspect, and the advantage of shelter, should not be overlooked. The fattening quality of the bush, in its natural state, on both cattle and horses, should be especially noticed; also, the season of the year when the natural feed is most abundant—the increase of weight attained in the season—the quantity of milk given by cows when on the natural feed only; the danger to cattle from feeding on the Tupaki, on first landing in this Colony, should be guarded against. It would also be desirable to mention the cost at which houses for the farmer or the labourer, sufficient for the climate can be built in the bush; to this may be added the price per acre of wild land—the price per rod of fencing of various kinds—and the present and probable future rate of farm labour. This division of the subject might conclude with a description of the seasons, and by stating the best time for sowing and planting the chief articles of cultivation.

The productions of the garden will deserve especial notice; the fruits and vegetables that can be cultivated with the best advantage, should be enumerated, and the best time for sowing and planting should be stated.

The difficulties to be met with in the work of cultivation should not be overlooked, and the best remedies should be suggested. A list of the seeds, breeds of stock, and implements of husbandry most wanted in the colony should be given. Appended to the report should be a tabular statement of the weather for the last three years, showing, in parallel columns, the mean temperature of the month, and the number of days in which rain fell in each; also, a table showing the price, retail, of the principal necessaries of life—farm produce, agricultural implements, stock, and the rate of wages—accompanied by a statement of any changes or fluctuations in the prices that may be anticipated.

In conclusion, the Committee should state their opinion as to the class of persons who are most likely to better their condition by emigrating to New Zealand, with a view to agricultural pursuits,—adding this distinct warning, that none need to come to New Zealand to "eat the bread of idleness," or escape the primeval curse of "earning their bread by the sweat of their brow."

A report, carefully drawn up on the plan we have sketched out, would be a most valuable document, if published in England as a "Hand Book" for the New Zealand emigrant; we are confident it would meet with a ready sale, and render essential service in promoting the colonization of this country.

Fegee Islands.—We have been favoured with the perusal of a very interesting letter, dated April 30, 1843, from Captain King, of the American brig *Cyprus*, to a gentleman in this town. Captain King gives a very favorable account of these islands, and of their adaptation for establishing an European settlement. Cotton, coffee, and sugar, are produced in great abundance. Captain King says, "It only wants men of firmness and a little capital, and they will soon reap rich rewards." Captain Clayton was residing on one of the Feegee Islands (Rava) at the date of this letter, but was about returning to this country, after having purchased that island. We hope to hear of his return every day.—*Southern Cross.*

The Wesleyan Chapel.—This very neat and commodious sacred edifice will be opened the first time for divine service tomorrow. The Rev. Mr. Warren, of Hokianga, will preach in the morning at eleven o'clock, and in the evening at half-past six. The Wesleyans of Auckland have had to labour under many disadvantages, with respect to ill-adapted places of meeting, but they have now a building which does credit to their exertions, and adds much to the better appearance of Auckland.

New Harbour Regulation.—In the *Government Gazette* of Wednesday last we observe the following addition to our Harbour laws: Clause 5 (*a*) "That, satisfacrily to provide for the due payment of Pilotage, no clearance shall be granted to the master of any vessel, unless he produce a receipt from the Harbour Master, or pay the amount to the clearing officer."

Weekly Market.—We understand that his Excellency has been pleased to appropriate the Government Store at the bottom of Shortland-crescent, for a period of six months, to the uses of a Market-place; and that the Committee of management of the Auckland Agricultural and Horticultural Society are taking measures to have it opened on Tuesday next, the 4th July, for the sale of poultry, fish, dairy produce, vegetables, and pigs. The market is to be open on every Tuesday and Friday, from eight o'clock in the morning until five in the evening. The standings are to be gratis for the first month; afterwards, a small charge is to be made to cover the expenses of maintaining the building, &c.

Suicide by a Native Woman.—About three weeks since, the wife (or rather one of the wives) of a native chief at Kaweranga, on the Thames, was most barbarously, for some alleged offence, hung up by the heels, and exposed to the view of the whole tribe, and most inhumanly beaten. This treatment had such an effect upon the poor woman, that she got hold of a musket loaded with ball, placed her toe on the trigger, and fired the contents through her lungs; the ball passed to the spine where it remained, and she expired in ten days after. Although there were two sub-protectors of Aborigines, and two magistrates in the neighbourhood at the time, they did not take any notice of the matter, thus carrying out the principle followed invariably by the government, that a Maori can do no wrong, or at least, that no notice is to be taken by them of his crimes or misdemeanours. We regret to find this system constantly pursued, and that the natives are permitted to continue their abominable and barbarous practices, without even a remonstrance from those individuals called Protectors, who are such a drag upon the revenue of this colony, and the occupation of the majority of whom appears to be to stir up mischief between the natives and the European settlers; in fact, we believe them to be neither more nor less than spies sent about to ascertain if there be any disputes regarding the boundaries of the settlers' lands, and to do all in their power to cause dissatisfaction in the minds of the natives. With regard to the conduct of the Magistrates, we need make no remark; the coure pursued in the case of the murder of Mrs. Roberton and family some eighteen months since, is too vivid in our recollection to cause surprise at any thing that may emanate from men so recklessly chosen, and so ill adapted from education, and previous pursuits, to fill the important situations to which they have been appointed.—*Communicated to the Southern Cross.*

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

TREATMENT OF CONVICTS ON BOARD THE HULKS.—THE REV. DR. BAILEY.

(From the Standard)

There are few subjects which are more frequently the matter of observation and less comprehended than that of the treatment of convicts when removed to the receiving ships preparatory to their final expatriation. It is generally but erroneously supposed that those convicts who have moved in superior stations, and whose offences are not marked by sanguinary turpitude, are permitted to loiter in idleness during the time the vessel lies in the river; but those who are conversant with the "secrets of the prison house" are aware that they are doomed to labour in some one or other of the ordnance departments daily, until the anchor of the vessel is weighed which is to convey them to our antipodes.

An intelligent gentleman who lately went to behold the "sights" at Woolwich, has written the following graphic statement in reference to a fallen divine, which corroborates the Scriptural declaration that "the way of transgressors is hard."

After giving a description of the "wonders" which astonished him in the dockyard, he is ushered into the convict department. He says:—Having passed through the vast apartments filled with stores, I entered the enclosure in which the prison is found. Here one of the floating castles which once carried British sailors over the ocean to fight the battles of their country was seen converted into a lodging-house for 500 convicts. It was on Thursday, the 23rd of March, that I found myself on the spot above mentioned. Turning from the vessel, and looking towards the door by which I had gained admittance, 'And what,' said I, 'are those small buildings within that fence?' pointing to some cottage-like erections. 'The first one,' said the friend who accompanied me, 'is the dead-house. It is there that convicts who die are carried preparatory to interment.' I approached it, but observing some functionaries of the place entering the adjoining hut to inspect stores which were there, I followed. It gratified my curiosity to see the substantial hammocks and bedclothing provided for the inmates of the prison ship. 'These,' said one of the inspectors,' are better than the others you had.'

"While thus speaking he turned to a convict who was engaged in folding some of the articles, and directed him to open one of the blankets.

"The prisoner seemed disposed to obey with an air of alacrity. He spread the flannel wide, so as to display the stripes introduced as a distinguishing mark, instead of the broad arrow of the Crown. He was attired in the dark brown clothing and long oval hat, worn by the convicts. His jacket seemed to be quite a new one. His countenance, though not remarkably prepossessing, was intelligent. He was a man of small size, and without exhibiting hardihood, preserved an air of serenity and smiling resignation. Once or twice his lips quivered, as if he were doubtful whether a reply was not essential to one or two of the brief speeches addressed to him—' but answer made he none.'

"When we had removed from the spot far enough to be out of hearing, my curiosity was roused to ask what offence that prisoner had committed. 'A most aggravated forgery,' said my friend,' one that would formerly have been visited with death. It was viewed the more seriously,' continued he, 'from the education of the man, and the high and enviable position which he held.' 'Then who is he?' inquired I. 'The reply was, 'Dr. Bailey.' 'Can that really be Dr. Bailey?' I exclaimed. 'It is,' said my friend. Yes, the unhappy being wearing a convict's sombre dress, the fetter on his left ancle, I had seen, who a distinguished minister of religion had formerly warned from the pulpit his fellow-men against the temptations of life. Yet he, unhappily yielding to their seductive power, was now reduced to sigh—

Ye cheating vanities,
Where are ye now, and what is your amount?—
Vexation, disappointment, and remorse.

I have learned in a very few days his removal was to take place. He had written to his wife to visit him, but it was very doubtful whether he would not depart before she could arrive."

An Irishman swearing the peace against his three sons, thus concluded his affidavit:—"And this deponent further saith, that the only son of his children who showed him any real filial affection was his youngest son Larry, for he never struck him when he was down!"

Recent Cold.—A tea-spoonful of sal-volatile, taken in a small quantity of water or white-wine whey, at bed time, is a good remedy for a recent cold. Bathing the nose in warm water is also a great relief.

Full Dress.—A French naval officer of distinction, lately returning from a cruise in the Pacific, brought with him, as a present to his sister, the *complete costume* of an Indian princess on one of the Society Islands. It consisted of a *necklace only!*

"It is too troublesome" is an expression you never hear from a wife who has read the thirty-first chapter of the Book of Proverbs.—*Rev. W. R. Townsend.*

Printed and Published by Charles Kemp *and* John Fairfax, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Tuesday, August 29, 1843.*

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1520680